

The EVERGLADES News

Established 1924

"The Truly Distinguished Mind
Prefers the Provinces"

FRIDAY
October 8, 1948

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN CANAL POINT BY PAUL RARDIN

CIRCULATING THROUGHOUT THE VAST AGRICULTURAL AREA OF PALM BEACH COUNTY

Fuller Warren Says Federal Flood Control Project Holds Key To Survival Of Entire State's Economy

Action in Florida's flood control program was promised Saturday at Kissimmee by Governor Apparent Fuller Warren at a meeting attended by more than 100 legislators, engineers and officials from 19 South and Central Florida counties.

During the day long session, held at the Lake Wilson ranch of W. J. Sneed, Orlando attorney, Warren.

1. Declared the \$208,000,000 Federal flood control project in South and Central Florida "holds the key to survival of the entire State's economy" and therefore ruled out sectionalism in its extension.

2. Scoffed at any contention that its value remains to be proved, holding that the need is immediate and urgent and that the only remaining problem is the method by which the State will raise the share of the cost involved, and.

3. Announced that he and Gov. Millard F. Caldwell will name a committee within 10 days composed of members of the Legislature and private citizens "to work until they find a way to raise the money," which he said "will mean new taxes."

His announcement was cheered by the predominantly South and Central Florida audience and drew a ready response from leaders in every part of the State. The meeting was arranged by the Florida Flood Control committee.

In addition to Caldwell and Warren, the guests included Senators Claude Pepper and Spessard L. Holland, U. S. Representative Emory H. Price, Charles E. Bennett, Dwight L. Rogers, Robert Sikes and A. S. Herling, Jr., many State Senators and Representatives and more than two score

members of the flood control committee.

Nor was Warren's address the only one to stress State unity in dealing with the problem of recurring floods. Speaker after speaker—from all parts of the State—declared planning, and financing of the control program must be on a State-wide basis.

Caldwell emphasized the central theme:

"If we have even mediocre intelligence we will take advantage of the opportunity afforded us to enjoy the fruition of this great control program which will benefit everyone in the State.

"Whatever can be done by this administration within the next few

months will be done. We will try to lay the groundwork for prompt action when the 1949 Legislature convenes."

Senators Pepper and Holland also referred to the control program, actual construction of which will be centered in 18 South and Central Florida counties, as a "State-wide problem."

"I can't believe," said Pepper, "when one-third of our citizens are affected there is one citizen so sectionalized as not to recognize this as a problem for the whole State of Florida."

Senator Holland praised the State-wide unity of action which brought the program into being and declared:

"With the same unity in the Legislature, our problems should be quickly solved."

In his address, Warren pointed out that the State's ultimate share of the cost of the flood control program will be in the neighborhood of \$35,000,000.

"But our immediate task," he said, "is to raise something over \$3,000,000. This is our share of the first phase of the program, already authorized by Congress.

"We can't delay on this. We've got to have it—now. The State hasn't got that money in the Treasury. We've got to raise it. And there's only one way to raise it. That is by new taxes.

"I have stated, and I repeat,

that I oppose new taxes. We're carrying a back-breaking burden now. But this is something new, something that couldn't be foreseen. It's a new function of government. So we've got to raise the money from tax sources not yet tapped.

"There's no choice. The problem must be solved. I flew over parts of the Everglades on my way here today. I'm going back this afternoon to have another look. What's happening out there is enough to make you sick. The water's still rising. The losses are already terrible.

"We've got to keep these things from happening year after year. Some people might regard it as a local problem. But it's like an infection in your finger—it can spread and destroy you. That could happen to the State if South Florida suffered a major disaster and State revenues from that rich area were lost.

"The need is obvious. We've all got to use courage now."

Consensus of those attending was that a meeting of minds was reached and that legislative action would not be long delayed.

Ennis Cafe Is Now Ready For Business

Mrs. Tom Ennis has her cafe open and ready for business. It was opened last Friday—the first of October. Ennis Cafe—you know—is the place in Canal Point where you get most delicious home-made pies. Patrons of the cafe say that the Ennis pies are the finest to be found anywhere in Florida.

We're Lucky! Second Hurricane Misses Us!

The 1948 season's second hurricane roared over the Southern tip of Florida Tuesday and went to sea in the Pompano area after lashing Miami and the Florida straits. The Lake Okechobee Region was battered down and ready for the full force of the blow which didn't come. This section—already water-logged from the September hurricane—could not have stood much rain without dire results. With the usual amount of sunshine in these parts, folks can, within the next few weeks, get back to their normal way of living. It is going to be a long time, before the farmers catch up the slack caused by Hurricanes No. 1 and No. 2 this fall.



HON. B. ELLIOTT
State Representative
Pahokee



HON. JOHN R. BEACHAM
State Senator
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HON. JOHN E. BOLLINGER
State Representative
West Palm Beach

Special Edition Talks Of "Flood Control"

Today we present to our regular readers and thousands of other folks in Florida a special "Flood Control Edition." We sincerely hope that this special edition will impress indelibly upon the minds of those who read it that the federal flood control plan—or some other definite and concrete plan—is absolutely a necessity if the vast agricultural section in the Everglades of Florida is to survive. You will find articles which praise the federal plan and others which say it won't work. Our idea is to arouse interest and in the final analysis aid in bringing to fruition some plan that will preserve for posterity a mighty agricultural empire.

Palm Beach County's Legislative Delegation Will Spearhead Plan To Have Lawmakers Join Hands In Making Flood Control A State-Wide Project

Floridians may rest assured that the Flood Control problem in our great state will be ably and intelligently presented to the 1949 session of the State Legislature. State Senator John R. Beacham, State Representative John E. Bollinger, both of West Palm Beach and State Representative B. Elliott, of Pahokee, are wholeheartedly in accord with the flood control movement and have appraised themselves of first-hand information which will be invaluable to all members of the legislature.

State Senator Beacham, who will be starting his fifth four-year term in Tallahassee, is and has been an ardent supporter of some plan that would once and for all

bring about a solution to the vexing problem of flood control. He is well versed in attempted flood control during the past 20 years, in South Florida. At all times during his 16 years in the senate he has worked toward the common goal that some day a plan would be perfected whereby federal and state aid could be coordinated. This plan seems to be in the immediate future.

Messrs. Bollinger and Elliott will go along hand-in-glove with Senator Beacham to inform other members of the legislature of Florida's needs. There are dozens of other members of the legislature who know first-hand what the needs are in the state. However, Messrs.

Bollinger and Elliott have been through numerous hurricanes and have seen flood damage at their own doors.

Mr. Elliott, as a resident of the Lake Okechobee Region, has for many years taken an active part in Red Cross disaster work. He will be able to give the uninformed in the legislature a vivid first hand story of devastation that follows in the wake of hurricanes. Floods have taken their toll in these parts for many years. Residents of the state are looking to the 1949 legislature to actively come out with some definite and concrete plan for financing the state's share of the cost.

Common Sense

As Applied To Flood Control

There will be neither Security or Prosperity within Southeastern Florida until a sensible and practical Flood Control program has become a reality.

There are differences of opinion as to what constitutes a practical program.

The opinion of the layman is of little consequence. Flood Control is purely a matter of Engineering. Engineers are varied and many.

United States Army Engineers have made a survey and have registered their opinion.

Some say the Army Engineer plan will work. Some say it will not. Still others declare positively it will not work.

All Army Engineers were trained and educated in what Engineering they know, at West Point. The course they took in Engineering was supplemented to their other studies which were numerous. It was a sideline.

And this is just why the entire program of the Army Engineers is not accepted by many which includes some able Engineers.

Engineers, as a rule, have received their Degrees by confining their studies to the single branch of Engineering they have chosen as their life's work.

Congress has Billions of American money to dump in the European Ash Can, but when it comes to appropriating a few million for American Flood relief, they suddenly become more Holier-than-Thou than the Pharisees and bel- low about Economy.

Some have swallowed hook, line and sinker, the Army Engineers recommendations. Others, including Engineers, who have no axes to grind, seriously doubt if the Plan will work.

One well known business Executive said recently; "Let them appropriate the \$208,000,000. If we don't get it they will squander it on Europe, and we may as well have the benefit of the Prosperity such an appropriation will create."

The sensible procedure would be to check the Army Engineers Plan with Engineers whose experience has been confined to Flood problems, and who have lived in the Everglades and know the Glades.

Another Executive whose opinions are valuable, and who employs Engineers, made the following statement:

"Control the Lake and you will solve the entire problem. Widen and deepen existing Canals and build one or two more. The cost would be trifling as compared with the vast program recommended. Flooding thousands of acres would be entirely unnecessary under this simple procedure."

This sounds like old fashioned horse sense.

When there is an abundance of water in Lake Okeechobee to meet every requirement why construct other lakes?

The Army Plan, or any other Plan, will never work unless the Water Level in the Lake is sufficiently lowered with the approach of the Hurricane Season.

Any Flood Control Policy must protect Property Rights. It must not mutilate Cattle Land, or any other Land, if it can be avoided and without due Restitution.

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Saint Lucie Canal Work Starts Parade

(Editorial from Palm Beach Times)

Better than a million and a half dollars appears assured for work on the St. Lucie Canal. That is a minor part of the Army Engineers Plan for Flood Control. But it is a vitally important part. It starts the parade, pretty well assures that the parade will continue its march.

To increase by sixty percent the drainage capacity of this sluice, is to forefend against serious damage in the future in some sections. But, more important, it will prove the efficacy of such works and their productivity. Already we

hear of important purchases of acreage in this section. The intent is to develop, not speculate. That is profoundly encouraging.

The writer of these comments is not qualified to talk real estate values. This is no attempt to talk them. But we do feel that we can sense trends. We sense a definite trend away from the depressing results of the torrential rains and resultant floods. To those men and women who have fought the fight of the Glades, who have, with faith and fortitude, withstood the trials and tribulations, we offer genuine hope for widening development under increasingly safe conditions.

Such a trend will certainly reflect and support values based upon a forecast of reasonably assured production. The removal of hazard is the addition of value to lands. This work to the northward will operate immediately, we think to ameliorate some of the present hazard from flood all through our Glades.

Out of that will come recognition of the necessity to preserve water against dry cycles. That, in turn, will come in the way of thoughtful application of engineering principles. And it will come. A serious and unselfish approach will win through to victory for the Glades. A political mouthbroth will accomplish nothing.

Good and able men are at work, as we have said for nearly a year. The fruits of their labors begin to appear. Fruit is self-propagating. Let's add the fertilizer of understanding, co-operation and united effort to accomplish for all.

These good reporters serve a tremendously useful purpose, as we see it. The reports brought at least one interesting reaction. Mr. Rolf Kaltenborn, Republican candidate for Congress from this district, promptly announced that he is Washington-bound to see what can be done about things. That is action. We have no knowledge of what it will produce, but it is action.

If the young man can impress people with his knowledge of the flood problem, and convey to the powers a plan which is comprehensive and responsive to the situa-

tion as it exists, he may reach a bargaining position. We devoutly hope that this occurs. It is a lead pipe cinch that the politicians will pretty well ignore us until we are in a position to barter for our rights.

We admire Kaltenborn's energy. We miss a like determination in other quarters. We hope that it serves a useful purpose. Every drop of water wears away the resistance. We hope Kaltenborn sallies forth equipped with oceans of drops. His cause is a good one. His spirit of fighting service highly commendable.

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PAHOKEE, FLORIDA

Young Kaltenborn Shows His Interest In South Fla. Plan

(Editorial from The Palm Beach Times)

Recent reports from men returning from Washington establish that there is small hope in this session of the Congress for a truly over-all flood control plan for the Glades. The extent of their pessimism bespeaks their attitude. We are not frightened by these reports.

We believe that these men approach all things, as rightly they should, from the standpoint of technical procedure. That sort of thing is always redundant and tautological in its manifestations. Flood control for the Glades is, we think, inevitable because it is right. It makes sense. It is sound from every angle. So it will come.

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TAMING THE—

Continued from page 1

Inches of rain—comes from May through October. It is not uncommon for as much as 30 inches to fall within one month, as happened near Homestead in June, 1947.

Even now, records for the interior of the Everglades haven't been kept long enough to provide an average for rainfall there. Weather men say it is at least 15 inches a year more than on the coast.

And rain in the Everglades is spotty. One spot may get more than 80 inches in a year, while a nearby place gets only 60.

Each year's rain is not the same. In 1908, for example, Miami had more than 85 inches, the record to date. In 1944, rain in Miami was less than half the annual average.

In the drought from 1943 through 1946, Miami's total rainfall was 87 inches less than average—a shortage of 18 months' rain within four years.

That was the longest drought on record. Then came the 1947 flood.

Canals, dikes and ditches built to dry up the Everglades couldn't carry off that flood.

(Everglades News Editorial Note: This is merely the opinion of the Author. It has never been tried with wider and deeper canals. Many Competent Authorities believe it would solve the entire problem.)

Now, at last, the truth is known about the Everglades.

Until now, they were a mysterious place. Basic facts were lacking to guide plans for taming the Everglades by controlling the water in them.

Planners of the past had to depend on guesswork and folklore. They didn't know what kinds of soil lay under the marsh, or what it was good for. They didn't know what kinds of rock lay under the muck, how the water acted in the rock, where the water came from and where it went.

All these basic facts are in hand now, for the first time.

Since 1939, the United States Geological Survey has been studying South Florida. A full report is being written on the findings of those eight years. It will tell what lies under the surface of this region, how the water acts underground and above ground.

During The Same period, the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture made a detailed study of the 5,000,000 acres of the Everglades.

This showed that only about 600,000 acres of the Everglades is good for long-term agriculture. Less than one-third of this rich land, which lies southeast and south of Lake Okeechobee, is under cultivation.

The soil survey showed the other 82 per cent of the Everglades is worthless for long-term cultivation.

Now, too, records have been kept long enough to give an understanding of rainfall, evaporation, the rate of runoff in canals and other things which must be considered in planning a sound water control program.

The Army Engineers Plan Calls for a compromise between civilization and the wild Everglades. It would halt the futile effort to "reclaim" all of the Everglades. It would protect the good land and the cities, letting the rest of the Everglades go back to their natural state under strict control.

The 600,000 acres of rich land south and southeast of Lake Okeechobee would be encircled by a dike and canal. Existing canals there, and one more, would carry off water in floodtime. Pumps would speed the flow. Control works in the canals would halt runoff in time of drought and turn the canals into irrigation ditches.

Instead of being cut off from the Everglades as it has been for a decade, Lake Okeechobee would be turned into a reservoir for irrigation. Huge pumps would be installed at the four points where canals touch the lake on the south

and southeast.

These pumps would be two-way machines. When heavy rains drench the lands around the lake, the pumps would draw the water from them and dump it into the lake. In dry spells, the pumps would be reversed to suck water out of the lake and fill the canals to keep the soil moist.

Between this agricultural area and the coastal ridge, three immense, shallow lakes, separated only by canals and dikes, would be created. They would be bounded on the north and west by the dike and canal encircling the agricultural area.

Eastern Limits of the three lakes would be a row of dikes near the coastal ridge.

Northernmost of the three lakes lying west of West Palm Beach and Delray Beach, would cover more than 100,000 acres. It would end at a new dike along the Hillsboro canal.

The middle lake, northwest of Fort Lauderdale, would extend over 86,000 acres from the Hillsboro canal to a dike along the North New River canal.

The third and largest lake would reach all the way from the North New River canal to the Tamiami trail, covering 800,000 acres northwest of Miami.

All excess water from the agricultural area would be pumped into these lakes and impounded. Three-fourths of it would evaporate. The rest would fill the porous rock which is South Florida's underground water reservoir.

If the northernmost lake should rise too high, control works along the Hillsboro canal dike would pipe some of the water into the middle lake. Excess water there would be piped into the south lake, and thence through the Tamiami trail into the Everglades National park.

The Park, Created just before the 1947 flood, is designed to preserve that part of the Everglades in its natural marshy condition. And the park is the old natural outlet and delta of the Everglades basin.

The Army Engineers' plan calls for hoarding all the rain that falls on the Everglades, in Lake Okeechobee and the three lakes, except in time of flood. Then the excess would be allowed to escape through the national park. Pumps in the canals leading away from Lake Okeechobee and at the eastern borders of the three lakes also would boost excess water from the lakes into the Atlantic.

The Army Engineers Claim that all dikes built would be high enough to hold back the worst flood which could occur. They would rise two and a half feet or more above the water level caused by the 1947 flood, the worst on record.

The dikes would be wide enough to carry roads.

Purpose of the plan is two-fold: To protect the good agricultural lands in the Everglades and to protect the cities along the east coast from flood and drought.

Storing Water in the three huge lakes would, it is claimed, maintain a water level in the porous rock high enough to push back the salt water encroaching at the coastline.

Details of the plan as drafted are not unchangeable. If authorized by the Congress—that is, approved in principle as a job which should be done by Army Engineers—the plan can be amended within the limits of money available.

Land in the Everglades is man-made land, just as islands in Biscayne bay are man-made.

The islands were pumped from the bay bottom. Land in the Everglades was created by drainage and can be kept fit for use only by water control to prevent floods and assure a supply of water in droughts.

Without water control, Everglades land could not be farmed, and the cities of Florida's East Coast would be confined forever to the limits of the ridge on which they started.

What has been done in the past leaves South Florida no choice: water in the Everglades must be

controlled to protect both agriculture and the cities. The control works will cost about \$60,000,000.

Who should pay this \$60,000,000?

All the people of the United States, through the federal government, will be asked to foot part of the bill as a measure for flood control. They have a stake in the rich Everglades lands which provide winter vegetables for the nation, and in the cities on the rim of the Everglades which offer a warm winter climate for health-giving recreation.

But the nation cannot be expected to play Santa Claus to the people of South Florida by making an outright gift of all the money needed to control water in the Everglades.

The federal government will expect local interests to put up some of the \$30,000,000 for the basic works. Then there will be another \$30,000,000 or more for the ditches, dikes and pumps which will complete the system.

(Everglades News Editorial Note: It is estimated it will cost in excess of Three Million a year which many believe will bankrupt Everglades Taxpayers, including Corporations, Farmers and Packing Houses. The entire plan of Army Engineers will cost \$208,000,000.)

The new Everglades water control project is the first under a 1944 federal law allowing flood control through improvement of existing drainage works. The big project is a trail-blazer in a new field.

Army Engineers might operate it as they do the levee and two main canals of Lake Okeechobee.

The Everglades Drainage District was created by the Florida legislature in 1913 to drain the Everglades. It went broke in 1931. It defaulted on an \$18,000,000 debt incurred to finance the work finished up to then. Refinancing in 1944 cut the district's debt to \$4,500,000, and this has been reduced to \$2,750,000 net. But the district is forbidden by law to spend money for anything but paying off this debt.

Densely populated parts of the East Coast are not in the Everglades Drainage District. But the 1947 flood in their suburbs, and droughts which hit their water sources, have proved that these

cities have an interest in water control for the Everglades. They should bear a share of the cost.

Productive land in the Everglades, which would not exist but for water control, should pay a big part of the cost of control works. What water control means to this good land has been proved by what happened under drainage alone: The muck has shrunk an average of two and a half feet below its original height—as much as six feet in some places—and this soil has been lost forever. But these lands can't stand the whole cost of water control, especially since only one third of them are in production.

The State of Florida has an interest in Everglades water control because this region is the biggest source of state revenues. The state government should help to provide water control.

The Bankruptcy of the Everglades Drainage District in 1931 stands as a warning against spending too much too fast for water control. (Everglades News Editorial Note: And this is just why so many are in favor of first trying deepening and widening the three canals, West Palm Beach, Hillsboro and North New River—with the possible construction of another Canal South of St. Lucie—which would cost about Twenty Million—and see if such a Plan would not solve the entire problem.) Capital outlay must not put the district so deep in debt that money can't be raised as needed for proper maintenance and operation of the system.

The plan drafted by the Army Engineers will permit step-by-step construction. First would come the work needed to protect lands actually under cultivation or in use by cities and their suburbs.

Protective works could be extended as need arises.

Land to be used for the three lakes will have to become public property. The State government has agreed to help the Everglades Drainage District get this land by swapping with private owners. The exchange would give the owners land outside the water conservation area.

Much of the land to be covered with water has little or no surface value. Its chief value, if any, is in oil and mineral rights. The Everglades Drainage District would let private owners keep these

rights and swapping would be encouraged by the fact that these oil and mineral rights would become tax-free.

To Operate the new system, the Everglades Drainage District would need power and money it doesn't have now. These could be conferred only by an act of the Florida legislature, which meets in 1949.

The construction work will be just the first step in the final taming of the Everglades.

Maintaining proper water control in the Everglades will be a hard and thankless job. Whoever does it will be in the middle of an endless tug-of-war between land owners who want the water level raised and those who want to resist pressure and operate the system in the best interest of the whole region.

Water control will not stop shrinkage of the muck altogether. It has been estimated that the muck will subside at the rate of about one-half inch each year even with the highest water level which will permit farming.

But the muck is at least five feet deep in the 600,000 acres of good land. In some places it is 12 feet deep.

With Proper, water control and farming practices, this muck will last a long, long time. For 100 years pumps have been used to drain parts of the 300,000 acres of peat in the Fens of England, and the annual loss of land there is said to be about one inch a year. Some of the English peat originally was deeper than the muck of the Everglades.

With the land continuing to subside slowly under water control, demands will arise for lower water levels.

Even if the Army Engineers' project were a physical reality today, a thousand problems would remain to be solved. These will be problems in human relations, in the interplay of economic and political forces—all affected by what is done about water in the Everglades.

These are the words of Fred C. Elliott of Tallahassee who was chief drainage engineer of the Everglades from 1912 to 1931 and who directed the digging of almost all the main canals now in existence.

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Florida Seen As Great Farm State, Despite Obstacles

The February issue of Fortune magazine carries a comprehensive article about Florida which will be the subject of wide discussion. Because The Everglades News believes Floridians want to know what the rest of the nation is reading about us, this article is republished:

In the muck lands to the south, black as carbon black, grow the most expensive and speculative vegetables in the world, "split-second" winter crops that depend for their economics on beating California to northern markets by two weeks.

The weather can make or break them in six weeks. Upon this shifty ground Florida has built an agronomy that last year brought in upwards of \$400 million, chiefly in citrus, garden truck, and beef cattle.

The greatest is citrus, which in 1946-47 had a peak \$175,000,000 crop and this year, with typical preciptuousness, is sick with a sickness that mocks the malnutrition of the world: citrus struggling with an unprofitable surplus.

In Florida the malady begins with the fact that in 15 years citrus has tripled production. Old trees have a natural increase but, in addition to that, soil scientists have made them double their yield per acre over the last ten years by the addition of small traces of manganese, magnesium, zinc and copper to Florida's metal-deficient soil.

High OPA prices and bottomless war markets induced more planting, and shifted half the crop into canneries.

The first crackup appeared last spring, when a huge surplus of canned fruit pulces fell on the market. Trouble had been brewing since 1946-47, when a tremendous crop of 100,000 boxes began to roll up.

Frost that winter nipped the crop to 85,000,000 boxes, while citrus growers prayed it would nip more. But another big crop this year, along with a dip in citrus sales due to inflationary food prices, broke the market. The Florida Citrus Commission hastened to Washington to see if the Marshall plan wouldn't help get rid of its surplus by including citrus in food shipments to Europe.

Without that, much of the fruit will rot and many groves will have a bad year. The industry is hastening to develop wartime concentrates, jellies, beverages, new products and byproducts. And there is talk of voluntary crop control, at which Florida's numerous, independent, divided small growers, unlike California's big-scale operators, have always balked.

But Florida's citrus faces continuing surpluses and may have about reached its ultimate growth.

The mucklands, where floods late last year did an estimated \$100,000,000 damage to winter truck are another distress story. But it is a story involving the basic and complex fabric of Florida's economy, past, and future.

Florida's earth has been harshly used, swept by periodic waves of destructive madness, some of uncomfortably recent origin. Below Okeechobee once stretched a jungle of live oak, pine, custard apple, and great ferns, where now stretches one of the world's flattest beaten plains.

Here the last great stands of cypress have been cut back to inaccessible swamps where it is uneconomic to drag them out; the slash pine is still being devoured many times faster than it is being replaced. Over all, year after year, raged the cattlemen's grass fires, set on the open range to force tender spring foraging, burning out soil and second-growth timber. Late in the nineties came the bird killers, slaughtering egrets by the thousands for their plumes, white ibis for food, and birds of every variety for the mere slaughtering.

Greater than all these, however, in change, and violence, was the draining of the Everglades, which

reached fever pitch through World War I and represents the single most melodramatic example of soil destruction in the U. S.

In natural state, Lake Okeechobee and the dozens of smaller lakes and springs above it formed a gigantic reservoir for the heavy rains, spilling water south over the glades in floodtime, seeping it down through the soil in drought, and acting as a great climatic balance for the state. For nearly a century the draining of these spill lands was the persistent dream of invading land sharks, real-estate promoters, and their loud politicians. Brushing aside the warnings of engineers and agronomists, they finally drove through their drainage canals.

And, at first, there was uncovered wealth beyond their dreams. Land jumped from 25 cents to \$200 an acre and beyond. Below was a black humus, built up by centuries of rotting vegetation, twelve feet deep in spots, which formed one of the richest organic soils in the world. In the 1926 land craze, below Miami, people planted tomatoes until the bubble burst.

Later the flat, geometric fields spread out to beans and celery and potatoes and cabbages and peppers.

But misgivings had long before set in. The canals were inadequate to carry off the waters in flood, and carried them off too fast in drought. In 1926, Florida's greatest hurricane whipped Lake Okeechobee over its southern banks and drowned over 1500 people on the new land below. Dikes were built around the southern rim to cut Okeechobee off from its natural outlet. The cycle of droughts thereupon lengthened in the Glades and tillers turned from drainage to irrigation.

Every year the soft soil sank lower under cultivation, dropping as much as seven feet in badly cultivated areas. And every year, as the level of warm, shallow water fell in the Glades, quick-biting frosts moved farther south and the salt sea came creeping in, penetrating and killing coastal crops. By 1945 the salt had moved into the wet fields under Miami and threatened other coastal cities.

Some Tough Battles Lie Ahead If Water Control Plan Is To Develop

Florida isn't accustomed to getting large grants from the federal government. Sen. Pepper worked for years for the cross-state canal and the nation was given Passamaquoddy in Maine instead. There has never been proper development of the infra-coastal waterways, or Florida's harbors.

But, all should be forgiven at slow-moving Washington if Flor-

ida's flood and water conservation program, which should gain worldwide attention for its advanced planning, is given the green light.

Senator Holland, aided by his colleagues, is in position to bring this about. It will be a hard fight. It will take tough talk, some desk pounding, continuous planning, concerted action to get it done.

By 1926 about 435 miles of main canals had been dredged at a cost of nearly fifteen millions of dollars. Sixteen locks cost two million more. And yet, in 1948, Florida is unable to proceed with Flood Control without assistance from national government.

The Everglades will never be tamed until both irrigation and drainage have become a reality. Floods come in summer; droughts in winter. Vegetables can only be grown in the Everglades in winter.

NEW DIKE BUILT

The 1926 and 1928 hurricanes played havoc. The fury of both storms overflowed the southern banks of Lake Okeechobee and drowned over 1500 persons in 1928 in the Lake Harbor area. The Federal government came to the rescue and built a Levee 68 miles long around the southern rim of the lake which was a splendid piece of engineering.



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80th Congress OKs Flood Control Program

WASHINGTON — The second session of the 80th Congress gave its stamp of approval to a host of Florida flood control and waterways projects — thus promising the State history-making progress.

Biggest item on the list of flood control measures bagged for the Sunshine state was authorization of \$16,300,000 for use on the first phase of the comprehensive \$208,000,000 flood control program for South Florida. Congressional approval was given the entire first phase of this program which is estimated to cost \$70,000,000. Another authorization included \$80,000 for harbor improvement on St. Andrews Bay at Panama City. These authorizations lay the groundwork for next year's fight for appropriations for these projects.

The Congress proved its interest in flood control and waterway measures for Florida by passing appropriations to be used in Florida during the coming fiscal year. This sum will be spent on some seven projects, a few of which are already under way.

While credit for favorable Congressional action on all these projects is shared by a great many people, much of it must go to the solid teamwork of the Florida delegation in Congress led by Senator Spessard L. Holland, a member of the Senate Public Works Committee. It was Holland who often organized the presentation of testimony before Committees, and with near-perfect timing brought the measures safely through the legislative maze.

Holland, himself, points out that the task would have been impossible without the cooperation of all the other members of the Florida Congressional delegation. He gives much credit to the local interests and local units of government in the state who did much of the spadework on the projects. And finally he gives a gracious nod to the Republican organization in the State for their work on behalf of the measure passed.

After all of the credit is divided out, however, there must still be a star performer. In this case it is Senator Holland. The Florida Senator with masterful technique was appointed to strategic committees and subcommittees that handled the comprehensive flood control program.

Early this year Holland was named to the Senate Public Works Committee which handles the rivers and harbors and flood control legislation. He was named a member of the Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control Subcommittee at the very time the Florida measure was being studied. After he had won over the Senate Public Works Committee for the giant Florida project, he was appointed a member of the House-Senate Conference Committee to iron out differences between the two bodies on the Omnibus Flood Control Bill.

Senate hearings on the Florida authorization were held only a few weeks previous to the final conference meeting, and House members had had little information on the proposed project. The \$16,300,000 authorization was the biggest single item on the list of new

projects for the whole nation. With Republicans in charge it took tough fighting to win approval. However, Senator Holland, in what has been termed "the fight of his life," succeeded in winning the approval of House members of the Conference Committee for the Florida program. Both Houses adopted the conferees' report.

Despite his success in securing flood control legislation, Senator Holland has not yet been able to halt the flood of congratulatory letters complimenting him on his efforts in winning approval of the comprehensive program.

The Army Engineers are preparing data on the amount of money and lands that must be furnished by the state and local governments in getting the first phase of the program underway. This data will be sent to state and local officials to aid them in working out a plan for securing their share of the first \$20,000,000 to be spent on the program. State and local interests must furnish \$3,700,000 in money and land.

The first phase of the giant program is to be the construction of the principal structures required for protection of the East Coast area and the principal works necessary to control lake levels and reduce flood damage in the improved area south and east of Lake Okeechobee.

In reality the initial work on the program is already under way. This consists of widening and deepening the St. Lucie Canal from Lake Okeechobee to the ocean at a cost of \$1,600,000. The Federal Government is footing the

entire cost of this project with the exception of the rights-of-way already acquired. Appropriations for this project were secured in a supplemental appropriations bill several weeks ago. A special Presidential report recommended that Congress appropriate these funds.

The Army's Civil Function Appropriation Bill also carried several large Florida items. The largest of these was \$3,000,000 for the work on the Jim Woodruff Dam and locks at Chattahoochee. The House version of the bill provided for a \$2,000,000 appropriation. The Senate upped this to \$5,000,000. It was cut to \$3,000,000 by an Appropriation Conference Committee.

The Senate which later won House approval. Other items provided for a half-million dollar appropriation for improvement of Tampa Harbor; a \$378,400 appropriation for harbor improvement at St. Joseph's Bay; \$225,000 for work along the upper St. Johns River near Sanford; and \$800,000 for improvement on the lower St. Johns from Jacksonville to the ocean.

In addition to funds approved for these projects, the Civil Functions bill also provided for \$3,000,000 to be used by the Army Engineers on emergency flood control work and for the repair of damaged flood control structures. The Army Engineers have advised Senator Holland that \$600,000 of

this money has been earmarked for use in Florida and is now available.

The State's share of the fund is to be used to reconstruct flood control structures damaged in last fall's flood. It will be spent on the most important installations needing repair. Use of the fund will be determined by the District Army Engineer who will work with private and public interests in repairing damaged structures.

Senator Holland also had a hand in introducing three other bills providing disaster relief. The Congress finally agreed on an amendment to the second deficiency appropriation bill providing \$500,000 for this purpose. One of the bills had called for \$30,000,000 for such a fund.

Included in the same bill with the comprehensive Florida program was a provision authorizing \$25,000,000 to be used for emergency flood control repair all over the nation. This is the largest item ever carried in a public works bill.

Senator Holland also obtained Congressional approval for changes in the plans of the Inland Waterway in the vicinity of Venice. The Florida Senator obtained this amendment to the Public Works bill on the floor of the Senate. No additional funds were needed for this change, which routes the waterway so as to avoid cutting through the town of Venice.

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Glades Is An Indispensable Asset In Essential Program

(Editorial from Palm Beach Times)

When, better than a year ago, we undertook by editorial publicity to center attention on the need for flood control in the Everglades, there were pessimists in myriad number. Today, real progress has come.

The St. Lucie Canal appropriation recommendation is indicative not alone because it has been made, but primarily because it is openly identified as part of an over all Plan contemplating the expenditure of two hundred millions. We are moving along. If the people show by their voting interest in the coming primaries a willingness to support men who do things, rather than just talk about things, that progress will be fostered.

Once let Florida loom as a potential two party State, and the results will appear as bubbles from the unseen depths of a stream. Flood control in proper area, is not a County proposition. It is not a State proposition. It is not a National proposition. It is an International proposition. As this nation moves into the international arenas, with ever increasing commitments to backward or stricken people, its success and security will be meted in proportion to the foods and fibers it is able to furnish.

It will do no good just to talk about such things. Furnishing them is what will count. That, and nothing less than that. The Glades will prove an indispensable asset in that essential program of production.

This leadership has done some abysmally stupid things; our presumption is that it will do more such things; but it is not within the scope of anything short of madness, to neglect developing those things which, alone, can pro-

tect investments running into billions and billions of dollars, not to mention the enduring Peace of the world.

Just as we insist upon appraisals of productive values abroad, and the advancement of building loans against the working of these values, so do we insist an appraisals of assets at home, and energetic capitalizing of those assets. None is much greater, than our Everglades.

Foods. Ramie. Not a single basic element of living can disregard these. None can prosper without them. Nowhere in the known world, can they be produced in like or greater quantity than on our own muck. For these United States to attempt to cooperate through weakness, is puerile. Only strength can co-operate. We must be strong.

Spiritual strength is the first requisite, material strength next. If we are spiritually strong, we cannot become materially weak. The Spirit of a people develops material strength. There are highly encouraging signs. We must persist in our effort.

The sun rises over the Glades.

American farmers are living more like "city folks" than at any time since pioneer days, says J. H. Oppenheim, president of the Farm Equipment Institute, and baring war or some economic catastrophe, he predicts that they will continue to do so.

Through the eliminations of dead roads and the adoption of a cooperative program with the counties of the state, the State Road Department has been able to maintain a splendid highway system designed to serve the state as a whole.

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RESOURCES

Loans & Discounts	\$1,246,914.34
Banking House01
United States Bonds ..	\$1,508,387.50
State County and Municipal Bonds	45,155.00
Stocks	5,000.00
Cash On Hand and due from Banks	\$1,387,209.66
	\$2,945,752.16
Total	\$4,192,666.51

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock ... \$	50,000.00
Surplus	140,000.00
Undivided Profits and Reserve	101,157.60
Deposits	\$3,901,508.91
Total	\$4,192,666.51

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Plastic Shrimp With Beard Like Santa Claus Helps Secretary Of Press Association Catch Unsuspecting Fish

(By Russell Kay)
Secretary Florida Press Association

I've been taking my vacation piecemeal this year. Instead of traipsing off to the mountains or the seashore, I've been seeking rest and recreation right here at home. With things quieted down at the office, I've found that I can sneak off, climb into some old clothes and be out in a boat on Tampa Bay in a matter of minutes and that's what I've been doing every chance I get.

You know this fishin' business grows on a guy. I can remember back when I used to think that anybody who would sit all day in an open boat in the broiling sun and dangle a fish pole in the water was certainly a dumb cluck and maybe they are, but when a fellow really gets bit by the bug like I have it all seems to add up and make sense.

While the average bay fisherman in search of trout is content to employ an old bamboo pole, hook, line and sinker, I graduated from that early in the game and do most of my fishin' the hard way with a light casting rod and plug. You don't catch as many fish as a rule but to my notion you have a lot more fun with those you do snag.

I used to be a sucker for every new gadget in the way of bait or tackle that came on the market. I'd read the enticing ads that told how old Bill Bozo tied a Wampus Wiggler on his line and caught so many fish in 30 minutes that he had to quit for fear of swampin' his boat; or, Samuel Q. Zizzlebaum of Brooklyn who had never fished before in his life catching 72 trout none of 'em under three pounds using nothing but a Darting Dangler. Nothing to do I would have to have me one of them there things and I accumulated the darndest mess of piscatorial hardware you ever saw, plugs with tails that wiggle, plastic shrimp with whisk-

ers like Santa Claus, pop-eyed squids with red, white and blue tail feathers, spoons in gold, silver and chromium, artificial minnows that glow in the dark, plugs with built-in cavities that could be filled with fish oil to make 'em smell important and a lot of other silly trinkets.

It's a stage that I'm told every sports fisherman goes through before he finally learns that all in the world, you need is one or two good surface baits, and a couple for underwater use. I've settled for a Zaragoosa or a Dalton. Special for top water and the May West or Convict below the surface.

Maybe we'd better pause here and give those readers who are becoming slightly nauseated a chance to leave quietly. I know there is nothing that sounds sillier to a non-fisherman than the language of the sport as employed by those in the know.

For years I have used the regulation split bamboo or steel rod, and then I read about a new and revolutionary type of rod being manufactured right there in Florida at Jacksonville by a fellow named Walter L. Rives. It seems that Walter, an ardent fisherman himself, got tired of snagged lines, backlashes and other difficulties that arose from guides being on the top of the rod.

"Why," he asked, "couldn't a rod be made with the line guides on the underside?" He got busy and the "20th Century fishing rod" is the result. I got one and am here to tell you that it is a dilly. Light as a feather, you can cast with it all day and never get tired. All it requires is a little twist of the wrist and the line, unhindered and running free, goes out a mile. Although plenty strong, it is as resilient as a buggy whip and I've never used a rod as sensitive.

Rives' rod differs from the standard or old style rods in that the tip is set above the reel so that the line runs through the guides underneath the rod, thereby preventing contact between the line and the rod. This prevents chafing or rubbing and there is no chance of snagging or hitching the line over an upturned guide. The center of gravity is lowered and a more perfect balance is obtained.

For line I use Statesman Nylon Bait Casting Line manufactured by the Norwich Line Company with plants at St. Augustine, Florida and Norwich, Connecticut. It

is smoother, smaller and stronger than other lines of equal diameter and is not affected by salt water and will not kink.

So after years of foolin' around I've finally settled on equipment that I can depend on. But it takes more than that to catch fish; you have to know where the fool things are. I licked that problem, too, by engaging "Old Hutch" the best guide on Tampa Bay who operates out of Bayside Camp at the Pinellas side of Gandy Bridge. I don't know how the guy does it, but he can run out in the middle of the day where the water look just like it does anywhere else, stop the

engine, throw out the anchor and say, "They ought to be just about here, with the tide like it is now." And I'll be a son-of-a-salamander if they usually ain't.

"Hutch" is a bang-up Tarpon guide, too, and if you happen to be in the mood to mix with just about any variety of the finny tribe, get this old maestro to take you out and you won't be disappointed.

Scientists working on the University of Chicago's multi-million dollar atomic research program are using atomic energy for ultradecimate lubrication studies.

Horsemen returning to Hialeah next season will find many improvements in the stable area. The 26 barns and frame buildings have been re-roofed at Florida's leading track, and the bunk rooms at each end of the stables have been sealed and plastered. Additional wiring was installed in the rooms. Also the track kitchens have been enlarged and remodeled.

The 32nd Annual Meeting of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce will be held at Orlando, November 15-16, it was announced this week by Executive vice-president Harold Cole.

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WEST PALM BEACH

Miami Paper Sees Little That's Done By E. D. District

Former State Sen. Ernest R. Graham's record of opposition to the perpetuation of the Everglades drainage district—which in 20 years has done nothing of substance for Dade—has been undeviating. Nevertheless, current political capital is being made of his suit to block creation of a huge three-county conservation area in south Florida—a suit, incidentally, in which he represents the interests of many small landowners in the district. Apart from the effect of this on Graham, who can take care of himself, what is the real story of this suit?

The legislation, senate bill 972, against which the suit is aimed, was passed by the 1947 legislature after the district, in desperation to salvage something from an ambitious program to keep the district forever on the taxpayer's neck, had succeeded in blocking house bill 660 on the senate calendar. The house-passed bill, which The Daily News endorsed, would have paid off the district's present bonded indebtedness in four years, and in consequence of the liquidation of the district, stopped the tax burden which the district so unnecessarily imposed.

The legislation, it should be emphasized, was passed before the 1947 floods, not to speak of the 1948 flood control plan of the army engineers, which is now in the process—a slow process at best—of consideration by the budget bureau, and ultimately of the congress. Then on what grounds aside from politics, can a suit to invalidate the legislation be construed as opposition to the flood control plan?

The tenuous arguments supporting this position are based on the fact that district supporters sold the army engineers on the principle of a conservation area—

though, and this is important, not on the Everglades drainage district. They sold the same idea, with the aid of the county commission here in Dade, to flood victims and others in the referendum on the three local conservation areas.

Regardless, there is no concrete evidence that the area as projected by the legislation is essential to the army engineers' plan—or even needful here in Dade with establishment, consonant with the army engineers' plan, of a conservation area of our own.

The Daily News has not changed its position on the legislation to perpetuate the Everglades drainage district. The inequities, combined with the apparently unconstitutional provisions, of legislation to continue an outworn legislative entity, now in fact in process of liquidation, were, and are compelling. —Miami Daily News.

LEADER NEEDED

The great need of the hour to insure Flood Control Progress is a Leader—a real Leader with no Political or Commercial axes to grind—a Leader who would have but one objective: to lead the way to success by a sane and cautious Flood Control Policy.

It is scarcely possible to find two people who are in perfect accord on Flood Control. Each individual has his own plan and his own ideas. This confusion has halted and delayed a real Flood Control Policy.

IT TAKES TIME

We will have to endure the hazards of two Hurricane Seasons before there is any hope of relief. Even though the State Legislature makes the necessary appropriation in the Spring of 1949 it will be too late to accomplish anything prior to the Hurricane Season of that year.

The Everglades, as late as 1900, was mostly a marsh. Droughts and floods caused no suffering because there were no inhabitants.

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SLAM-BANG METHODS MAY PROVE TO BE COSTLY

We present herewith in full a splendid Editorial published in Fort Myers News-Press of February 22, 1948. We heartily endorse this solemn warning to go slow and sure, rather than fast and uncertain.

If modern engineering is what it professes to be it should be possible to formulate a plan which would protect all sections and destroy none. To deepen and widen existing canals with new canals and dykes to protect areas previously flooded would seem to be practical.

The project is too complicated and great to successfully complete the task at one undertaking. Vital spots should be corrected and tried out. That would be real progress.

NOT TOO FAST

An Editorial From the Fort Myers News-Press:

There is something a little disquieting about the slam-bang manner in which the ambitious \$208,000,000 Florida flood control program seems to be rocketing through the official channels. It was put forward only last fall, after the September storms and the floods which followed them in the Fort Lauderdale-Miami area. In five short months since then, it has been approved by the district army engineer's office in Jacksonville, approved by the engineers' rivers and harbors board after a perfunctory hearing, approved by Governor Caldwell, and submitted to the federal budget bureau, and bills to authorize the program are to be introduced in the senate and house tomorrow. Ordinarily, all of this business would have taken a year or more.

The unusual haste with which this project has been rammed through to its present stage, has foreclosed the careful examination and thorough discussion that a matter of this scope should have. Flood control is a great thing, sure, but is this particular flood control plan going to be an unalloyed boon to everybody? Are there any drawbacks to the plan? There are many questions that are to be considered, and they have not been considered so far because of the speed with which the preliminaries have been rushed through.

For one thing, the United States Sugar Corp. at Clewiston has now registered formal opposition to the

project, basing its protest on the expense it would entail for local interests. The company finds that the annual maintenance charges alone, aside from any local contribution toward the costs of construction, would amount to more than \$3 an acre and it holds this prohibitive. Other property owners are beginning to feel some concern for other reasons as well. One question is what the drainage plan would do to their lands in dry seasons. Another is whether the proposed new canals would be adequate to handle the proposed higher Lake Okeechobee level in wet seasons without flooding adjoining lands. Still another question is what the vast changes to be made in the whole Everglades drainage situation will do to the present private drainage systems and whether extensive alterations of these systems would be necessary at private expense. All these questions need answers, and none have been given so far.

One matter of particular interest to Fort Myers has just been raised across the way at Stuart. There they find that their St. Lucie River has been fouled up by the discharge of muddy waters from Lake Okeechobee causing a \$900,000 loss to the commercial and sport fishing and the tourist industries. "One of our greatest tourist attractions—a beautiful, clean river full of fish—has been destroyed, for the time being, at least, in order to drain the great central reservoir," says the Stuart News. "What used to be a clean, inviting river is now mud soup. Silt is building up the bottom. Tourists brought here from all over the nation to enjoy Florida's finest fishing might as well be fishing in the soupy Mississippi at New Orleans. Scores of hotel reservations have been cancelled. The loss has been felt in every bracket of our business life. And, to top all this, the economic take of fool fish from the river, which puts money into our business channels, has dwindled to a trickle. Ocean fish will not invade this muddy day which used to be the beautiful St. Lucie."

The Caloosahatchee River along with the St. Lucie is a main outlet for Lake Okeechobee and the new plan calls for pouring even more lake water through these rivers than is discharged now. The capacity for discharging lake water through the Caloosahatchee would be more than doubled—25,000 cubic feet a second against less than 12,000 at present. What is that going to do to our river? It's an important question but it has not been considered here to any extent, and no engineering data has been presented on the subject.

At Stuart, the county commission and the local port authority have called a special meeting for Monday to consider the public protest. They are for the principle of flood control but they are not in favor of destroying one natural

asset to protect another. One proposal being advanced there is that instead of pouring more water from the St. Johns and Kissimmee valleys into Lake Okeechobee, as the plan provides, the Kissimmee waters should be diverted before they reach the lake possibly by a channel to the Atlantic north of the St. Lucie.

Whether the new flood control plan is a good flood control plan

seems to be something that will bear a great deal more study. The preliminary stages at which the pros and cons ordinarily would have been considered have now been passed but there is still plenty of time for any objections to be aired and the senate and house committees which will handle the bill should hold thorough public hearings. Previous ill-conceived drainage plans have done irreparable

harm to the Everglades and all South Florida. They should serve as a warning to go slow on this one.

In certain portions of the Everglades folks are living where it is unfit for human beings. Up to this time efforts to conquer the Everglades have not been a success.

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Paul Rardin - - - - - Owner, Editor, Publisher

Flood Control Is A State-Wide Problem

Governor-Apparent Fuller Warren at a flood control meeting in Kissimmee last Saturday said that the \$208,000,000 federal flood control project in South and Central Florida "holds the key to survival of the entire State's economy." In his address to a state-wide group of interested listeners the governor-to-be ruled out sectionalism and said the problem is state-wide.

Governor Millard Caldwell joined the next governor in espousing a plan whereby the state's participating funds will come from the state-at-large instead of from a handful of counties. U. S. Senator Claude Pepper said: "When one-third of our citizens are affected, I can't believe there is one citizen so sectionalized as not to recognize this as a problem for the whole state of Florida." U. S. Senator Spessard L. Holland spoke in like tones in behalf of a state-wide plan for raising the first \$3,000,000.00 to match federal funds.

The state legislature of Florida in 1949 will be made up of a group of fair-minded citizens from every nook and cranny of the state. Each and every one of the 95 house members and 38 state senators realizes full well the tax-paying strength of the counties vitally affected by floods. These men will go along with South and Central Florida leaders in perfecting some sort of a plan to raise the necessary money for our share of flood control.

The recent hurricane and floods—two in 1947 and two in 1948—are proof positive that something must be done and that immediately if a vast and fertile section of Florida is to be preserved. We sincerely hope that the next few months will bring about definite plans to preserve a farming area with soil the fertility of which is second to none, not even excepting the Valley of the Nile in the land of the ancient Pharaohs.

Soil Society Will Meet Wednesday

President Horace Bestor of the Florida Soil Science Society has called the ninth annual meeting to be held at the Auditorium in Clewiston on Tuesday Wednesday, October 12th and 13th, after the delay caused by the September hurricane.

The Control of Water Plants
From The Standpoint Of Water

Management and Navigation In The Lakes, Rivers and Canals Of The South," will be the subject for the first day.

Mr. Jas. A. Hammack of the U. S. Engineers of Jacksonville, Mr. Erdman West of the University of Florida and Mr. L. S. Evans of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry and Mr. Dean Bogart of the Geological Survey as well as Mr. John J. Lynch of the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service will be among the outstanding men who will present the problem aided by local men such as Mr. B. S. Clayton of the Everglades Station, Mr. Terry Gibson of West Palm Beach and Mr. W. C. Lazarus of the Florida Improvement Commission.

After the subject and the problems have been presented, there will be solutions given from experiences both in this State and in Louisiana from the general public's viewpoint as well as from the standpoint of farmer and cattlemen.

The second day will see a general discussion by students of the problem of the Overall Control by engineers, including the U. S. Corps, as well as from practical farmers.

This meeting is covering subjects of vital immediate interest and by men who know most about them. The value to South Florida both subjects is measured only in the value of the physical assets of the area.

Members and citizens of the State as well as interested visitors are cordially invited to attend all sessions of the Society's meetings.

X Disease Subject Cattlemen's Meet

John L. Evans, President of the Cattlemen's Association has called a meeting Monday, Oct. 11 at City Hall, Belle Glade 8 p. m. to hear discussions on three subjects of vital importance to Glades and South Florida cattlemen—the baffling X disease, about which very little is known except that it has produced 90 per cent fatalities; poisonous plants, and their relation to photosensitization; and the copper content of salt mixture.

A group of scientists which include Dr. Fisher of the University of Florida, Dr. Simpson, Federal Veterinarian and Dr. Foreman of Broward County, a veterinarian, as well as Prof. Speer, Assistant County Agent and Ralph Kidder Husbandman of the Everglades Station.

Victims of the X disease from the Glades have been sent to Auburn where research has been made and a report will be given the meeting on these animals. Also a victim of photosensitization from a local herd has been the subject of study.

A plan of research and trials on poisonous plants will be announced at the meeting. The trials will be carried on in co-operation with local cattlemen.

Copper in our salt mixture is always a current and interesting subject, and the results of some trials will be given at this meeting.

Cattlemen of surrounding territories are cordially invited to attend this meeting, as the subjects are of vital importance to all South Florida cattlemen.

WSCS Holds Meet Monday Afternoon

Mrs. James H. Wilson was elected recording secretary of the Pahokee First Methodist Woman's Society of Christian Service and Mrs. Hugo Bae, corresponding secretary, at the October meeting of the WSCS held Monday afternoon at the church. Mrs. R. J. Schroder was named chairman of the literature and publications committee and Mrs. Ellis Murphy was appointed a member of the hospital and nursery committees.

Mrs. I. M. Lair, spiritual life chairman, announced a sacrificial supper will be held at the church at 7 p. m., Oct. 25, as part of the group's week of prayer observance.

Mrs. Arch Blakey, mission education chairman, announced plans for a fall mission study of the book, "Newness of Life." Mrs. A. D. Beverly gave a report on the reorganization of the junior fellowship group. A WSCS district meeting is to be held in Pahokee on Oct. 14 was announced.

A program on "Alaska" was presented by Mrs. G. W. Byrd, Sr., and Mrs. Ronald Watson. Mrs. Al Beverly sang a solo, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Blakey.

Billie Nell Stokes Has Birthday Party

A birthday party honoring Miss Billie Nell Stokes on her eleventh birthday was given by Mrs. R. S. Stokes and Mrs. V. D. Horne at the Canal Point Legion Hall, Saturday, October 2. Refreshments were served to approximately 40 young friends of Miss Stokes. Games were played with prizes going to Wiley Howell and Marie Sapp. Mrs. Stokes and Mrs. Horne were assisted by Mrs. Julian Branch, Miss Pauline Dowling, Mrs. C. A. Barfield and Mrs. Bessie Montgomery from Clewiston. Out of town guests attending were Eddie Jo Davis, Mabry and Carolyn Harris, all from Clewiston.

HARRY R. CORWIN

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Mrs. D. W. Cunningham and her brother, Parley Enecks, returned Tuesday from Rocky Ford, Ga., where they were called recently by illness of their father, W. R. Enecks.

Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Guthrie and granddaughter; Marcia Jean, were overnight visitors in Okeechobee Tuesday.

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Pahokee, Florida

Sunday-Monday
October 10-11

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From where I sit ... by Joe Marsh

Get The Truth!

Called on my good friend "Cappy" Miller, who edits the County Bee, the other day. And hanging up on the wall of Cappy's office is this slogan for his paper:

"Remember there are two sides to every question. Get both sides. Be truthful."

A good slogan ... not just for a newspaper—for people, too. Because there'll always be two sides to every question: the side of those who vote one way, and those who vote another—the side of those who enjoy a temperate beverage

like beer or ale, and of those who swear by nothing but cider.

And from where I sit, once you've got both sides—and faced them truthfully; you realize that these differences of opinion are a precious part of what we call Democracy—the right of the individual to vote as he believes, to speak his mind, to choose his own beverage of moderation, whether beer or cider.

Joe Marsh

Pertinent Facts From Engineers Report On Flood Plan

On May 12th, 13th, and 14th, the Sub-committee on Flood Control and Rivers and Harbors of the Senate Committee on Public Works heard testimony on S.2197, the Project for the Control of Floods in Central and Southern Florida. The following paragraphs summarize the testimony offered together with some pertinent facts quoted from the report of the Chief of Engineers.

SUMMARY. This project removes flood waters from the land and stores them, by a system of canals, dikes, pumps, and reservoirs. The project will protect life and property, produce food, and conserve soil and water. Immediate execution is necessary to protect life and property. Production made possible by execution will be a vital contribution to national economy and Federal revenues. The project is not opposed by any group or organization in the state, and is advocated by all political, business, and agriculture organizations in the area. The project is selfliquidating, paying for itself in from three to fifteen years. Money returns on the total investment will always exceed 10 per cent per annum and may frequently exceed 40 per cent per annum.

PROJECT AREA. There are five outstanding features of the area involved: its large size, its flat topography, its variable rainfall, its winter temperatures, and its fertile soils. It is subject to both drought and flood, and has been but little developed because of these handicaps, despite the fact that it is an extremely large area of most fertile soils in a sub-tropical climate.

LOCATION AND SIZE. The project area consists of 15,570 square miles located in the eastern half of central and southern Florida. It contains 800,000 people, and one and a half-billion dollars of property at assessed values.

This is one-fifth of the area of the State of Florida, contains one-third of its population, and over half of its property. Its maximum dimensions are approximately 100 miles east-west, 240 miles north-south.

TOPOGRAPHY. Except along the western rim of the northern half, the slopes are imperceptible maximum slope being 0.02 feet per mile, the usual slope 0.02 feet per mile. Usual maximum elevation rarely exceeds 90 feet above m. s. l., much of the area is less than 30 feet above m. s. l. Divides between stream basins are flat, wide, swampy, and largely indeterminate. Major features of the terrain are Lake Okeechobee, the Everglades, the Kissimmee River, the Upper St. Johns River, the coastal ridge, and the two outlets from Lake Okeechobee: the St. Lucie and the Caloosahatchee. Details of these are covered later.

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WINTER TEMPERATURES. With seldom more than two nights of frost each winter, the project area produces annually over two

million tons of citrus fruits, truck crops, and sugar, most of the fruit and truck crops in the winter. Winter frosts are extremely rare, and are largely avoided by induced air circulation, and the presence of water in the soil and in nearby lakes, ponds and ditches.

SOILS. Over two million acres are covered by rotted peat soils, from 12 inches to 15 feet thick, usually lying directly on a very porous limestone. With certain now routine corrective measures, this soil is extremely fertile, net profits ranging from \$14.00 to \$548.00 per acre per winter. This muck soil also shrinks badly when dry, as shown by a subsidence in one place of over six feet in twenty-five years. A third characteristic of the soil is its liability when dry to take fire and burn down to the rock. The State of Florida appropriates \$75,000.00 a year to fight fires in the muck soils of the project area.

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(continued on page 5)

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Pertinent Facts—

(continued from page 4)

Lucie River, an estuary of the Atlantic Ocean. Some 16 spillways enter the canal from the lands lying between Port Mayaca and the lower lock, with a total capacity of 19,951 cubic feet per second. The present spillway from Lake Okeechobee into the St. Lucie Canal has discharged 8,100 cubic feet per second in time of flood.

CALOOSAHATCHEE RIVER. This outlet from Lake Okeechobee into the Gulf of Mexico is 52 miles long, and navigable for 6 foot drafts, and has discharged 4,900 cubic feet per second from the lake.

FLOOD DAMAGES. The Chief of Engineers estimates that, on an annual basis, these recurring floods cost \$11,564,000.00 a year. He estimates the flood of September and October 1947 to have caused more than \$59,000,000.00 in damages. This figure was derived in November 1947 before the continuing effect of that flood could be evaluated. On a conservative basis actual damages will exceed \$90,000,000.00. These loss figures do not take into account an actual loss of revenue to the Federal Government which will be apparent in the tax returns from this whole end of the state. The personal income tax paid by individuals in this area for tax year 1946 was more than \$115,000,000.00. This does not include corporation taxes, nor those on gasoline, amusement, transportation, luxuries, tobacco, and liquor. With this \$90,000,000.00 loss at the end of 1947 and the start of 1948, the individuals who paid \$115,000,000.00 in income taxes in 1946 were hard hit and this will result in a major decrease in income taxes collected from this area next year. In addition to losses in farming operations, many towns and cities had their business areas under water for several weeks.

SUMMARY OF BENEFITS. The Chief of Engineers estimates a minimal direct annual benefit of \$24,573,000.00 from this project. The Treasury of the United States will also realize increased revenue from the project area in two ways:

a. Increased returns from pres-

ent operations by reason of elimination of at least \$8,250,000.00 annual flood damages. Without returns from the 1947 and 1948 tax years upon which to base this figure, it is estimated as follows: Minimum loss in 1947 was \$80,000,000.00 of which 33 percent (\$26,400,000.00), would have been collected as Federal taxes. Since this, or worse floods recur on a 6 year average, on an annual basis the Federal Treasury loses \$3,330,000.00 as a minimum.

b. Increased returns by reason of increased population, development, and production. This estimate is based on present (1946) Federal Income from the area of about \$204,000,000.00 annually. An increase of 20 percent in this amount (\$41,600,000.00) is more than probable under partial development of the area after protection is provided.

Thus, to the \$24,573,000.00 direct annual benefits, should be added \$45,000,000.00 annual increased Federal revenues, or a total of approximately \$69,000,000.00 annual returns on an expenditure of \$208,135,000.00 for construction and \$3,703,000.00 annually for maintenance and operation. The total charges on these expenditures is computed to be just under \$12,000,000.00. Accordingly the ratio of benefits to costs is 69 to 12 or 5.75 to 1.

Two-Party System Urged For Florida

TAMPA — Speaking before the Tampa Junior Chamber of Commerce last week, outstanding spokesmen for the state's Democratic and Republican parties concurred in the thought that a strong and active two-party system in Florida would be a fine thing for the state and make for greater progress and prosperity.

The speakers were former Governor Doyle E. Carlton and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and Alexander Akerman, Jr., Orlando attorney and leader among Republicans in the state.

Urging reforms in political convention procedure and party policy and principle, Carlton declared that a bi-partisan state would bring better qualified men before the public.

Akerman maintained that as long as newspapers are able to print the phrase "Democratic nomination is equivalent to election," Florida will never reach its potential political strength.

Evidence that the public is gradually awakening to this fact is shown in the strong race for congress run at the last election by M. J. Moss, of Orlando, who carried Orange county against Joe Hendricks but lost out in the overall district vote.

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Legislature Must Act

WEST PALM BEACH — Action by the state legislature next April will be the second step toward flood control in Florida.

Lamar Johnson, chief engineer of the Everglades Drainage District, explained what must be done to get started on the \$208,000,000 Florida flood control program.

Setting up state agencies to cooperate with the federal government in carrying out the plan is a job facing the 1949 legislature, Johnson said.

Another is deciding just how to collect the taxes to pay local interests' share of the cost. This has been set at \$38,000,000 of the total—about \$30,000,000 cash and the rest in rights-of-way and other services. Local costs would be spread over the 10-year construction period, Johnson explained.

Johnson called the plan financially sound.

He estimated it would give the federal government an additional \$40,000,000 a year in tax revenues. This would pay off the government's entire capital cost in less than five years.

The 15,570-square-mile area affected, with its population of 800,000, now pays the federal government \$204,000,000 a year in taxes, Johnson said.

He said Army engineers estimate that, after the project has been put in full operation, the area will benefit by \$24,000,000 a year. At that rate, the engineer said, the state's part of the initial cost would be returned within two years.

Upkeep and operation costs have been estimated at \$3,000,000 a year.

Everglades Floods, since 1900, have resulted in the death of more than 2,000 men, women and children. Efforts of the past 50 years to tame the Everglades have destroyed natural assets estimated at \$50,000,000.

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Progress Depends On Competence In Water Control Plan

One of the things upon which progress depends is competence. Those things which are competently done, always work out. Thus competence is sought in advance of venture effort. Nowhere in the world will more competence be found than in the Glades farming areas.

Whatever is wisely spent to fortify the Glades land, will be amply protected by Glades production. That basic fact seems at last to have become apparent in important quarters.

Next, we have indisputable evidence of the competence which will produce. Farmers, large and small, have rebounded from the devastating floods of a few months ago. Cattle lands are verdant again, water levels are, of course, lower. Dykes have been rebuilt. There is every reason to believe that next growing season will reach huge production figures. But all the misery and loss could, and should, have been avoided.

The ravages of Florida's hurricane season are well known. There is nothing about them which cannot be defended against. The huge dyke around the lake has already proven that, insofar as the lake itself is concerned. Like treatment for the entire area is perfectly feasible. It will pay its own way.

We have infinite pride in the people of the Glades and the great work they do. Theirs is courage, energy, vision and competence rolled into one. That makes something which cannot be suppressed forever. It must not be.

Flood control is a project directed to development of natural resources, but it is more than that. It is a preservation of those resources. It must be pressed to completion. We feel that it will be. In no other way can the dictates of sound judgement find expression.—Palm Beach Times.

BATTLE LOOMS

It has taken nine months to get from Congress an appropriation of \$16,300,000, which is contingent on the State of Florida putting up \$3,700,000, to make the Total Twenty Million.

Nothing more can be done until April, 1949, when the State Legislature will engage in another battle—and a battle it will be—to decide whether or not to make the added and necessary appropriation.

It is to be expected that the portion of the State not directly affected by Flood and Drainage, will oppose the measure.

TIME WILL TELL

The annual rainy season is due. Will Florida be flooded again this year? That depends entirely on how much rain falls. This thriving peninsula will be at the mercy of floods and droughts as long as it remains without scientific water control. That means a vast system of levees, pumps, canals and other works to get rid of flood waters and store water for dry periods.

Seldom have Floridians been so united in a public question as they are for this protection against floods and droughts. Without it,

this subtropical land cannot develop and prosper in an assured, orderly fashion.

The real battle to reclaim the Everglades began in 1907. Many dredges were put to work cutting sixteen canals across the Glades to the ocean. As a result the price of land in the Glades jumped from 25 cents an acre to \$15, and upwards to \$200 an acre.

In 1909 there were only about a dozen Landowners in the Everglades. By 1911 there were over 15,000.

SELF INTEREST

One well known Contractor recently blurted out: "To Hell with the Farmer. He knows nothing about Flood Control. We should proceed with the Over-all Plan and ignore the Farmers."

Many Farmers know more about the simple Truth of Flood Control than this Contractor will ever know. What he most wants is the chance to bid on Flood Control Contracts and as a means to that end has become one of the many Charley McCarthys for a certain group who are out for the Over-all Plan.

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Stratton Motors, Planet Jr. Garden Tools,
Wire Fence and Box Nails

BELLE GLADE, FLORIDA

Lawmakers Hold Key To Florida Flood Control Plan

Work is starting early, for a change, on a big problem facing the next state legislature. It is flood control.

The 1949 Legislature can speed the end of Florida's flood troubles. Otherwise, nothing effective can be done for it for at least two years more.

Here's why action is needed of the senators and representatives who will meet in Tallahassee next April:

Congress only recently approved the Army Engineers' \$208,000,000 plan for flood control in Central and South Florida, authorizing first work to cost \$20,000,000. This will be paid with \$16,300,000 in federal money plus \$3,700,000 in local money.

No federal appropriation has yet been made. The "authorization" put the project in line for an appropriation. But this gives little comfort to farmers, cattlemen and householders who were flooded last year and could be flooded again before protective works are built.

Florida will have a chance to press for an appropriation when Congress meets in January.

Suppose Congress next year votes the \$16,300,000 for the first phase of the project. No work could be done until Floridians put up the \$3,700,000 required as local contribution.

More than money is needed of the 1949 legislature.

The flood control project reaches into 18 Florida counties. The federal government will want to do business with a single agency empowered to give all the "local cooperation," financial and otherwise, required by Congress as a condition of federal aid.

What agency shall it be? Shall it be some existing department or board, with powers enlarged by the legislature to do the job? Shall a new agency be created to represent the 15,000 square miles in 18 counties affected by the project?

How shall the money be raised for the local share of the cost?

These are questions only the state legislature can decide. Many talks will be necessary among engineers, lawyers, tax experts and spokesmen for affected interests. Decisions will have to be written into a bill or bills drawn to stand up in court in case they should be taken there.

Less than nine months from today, the legislature will meet. Too often, such vital and complex problems are left until the last minute, then swamped in the whirlpool of the 60-day session.

One-third of the state's population lives in the 15,000 square miles covered by this flood control project. These Floridians, especially, will applaud the foresight of legislators who are starting work now to be ready for action next April.—Miami Herald.

Conservation Areas Nucleus Of Plan

About 100,000 acres in Dade, Broward and Palm Beach counties have been formally dedicated for use in curing floods and droughts.

The big area in the open Everglades between the coastline and Lake Okeechobee became the nucleus of an immense water conservation area proposed by Army engineers as the keystone of flood control.

The 100,000 acres were owned by the Everglades Drainage District, which covers most of Southeast Florida. Commissioners of the district, meeting in West Palm Beach, adopted three resolutions dedicating the land to public use.

W. Dewey Hilsbeck, chairman, said he considered the move "the first step toward the biggest thing Florida has ever had a chance of getting—the \$208,000,000 federal flood control project."

"We pray that no obstructionist will get in the way of it," Hilsbeck added.

Hilsbeck said 80 per cent of the 600,000 acres in the conservation area is publicly owned. The three counties and the state internal improvement board own about 380,000 acres in addition to the 100,000 dedicated recently by the Everglades Drainage District.

Voters of Dade, Broward and Palm Beach counties, in elections last fall, approved creation of the three water conservation areas.

The Army engineers' plan calls for enlarging them, linking them together and surrounding all three pools with massive dikes.

All excess water in the Ever-

glades would be impounded in this conservation area to prevent floods and assure a supply in dry times.

Ad Group Plans Tally On Plants

TALLAHASSEE — A perpetual inventory of industrial plants in Florida that are for rent or sale is being planned by the Florida State Advertising Commission. It will provide an additional service to the many manufacturers who are now looking to Florida for new plant locations, said Roy C. Beckman, state advertising director, in announcing the program today.

The Commission's Research Division has prepared a questionnaire requesting information on the size, construction details, fire protection, transportation facilities and other essential features of available buildings. Persons who have industrial property, that they would like to list can obtain copies of the questionnaire from any board of realtors or chamber of commerce in Florida or from the Florida State Advertising Commission, Tallahassee.

A summary of the information on each plant that has been listed will be prepared by the Advertising Commission about August 1, according to Beckman. The list will be distributed to persons who request information on industrial locations and will also be sent to transportation and utility company industrial agents and consulting engineers who specialize in plant location work.

Industrial surveys that give information on the facilities and resources of 100 Florida communities have already been prepared by the Commission.

"In my opinion," declared a Florida Governor in 1911, "too many Canals cannot be cut from the Everglades, the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico. Every little natural outlet ought to be extended into the Glades as soon as our financial resources are in a condition to permit."



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HE PROMISES FULL CO-OPERATION



Jacksonville Attorney Fuller Warren will be governor of Florida after the first of the year and he has promised full co-operation in carrying out the flood control plan for South Florida. The governor-nominee is of the opinion that the handful of counties in South Florida, directly affected by floods, cannot shoulder the burden of matching federal funds. He believes that the legislature should take action on the matter. To that end he has asked the legislators of the South Florida counties to inaugurate a plan which can be brought before the 1949 session of the state legislature and successfully passed.

Colonial Offices For Trust Company

MIAMI—Add to Florida's seemingly endless list of attractions: a showplace suite of business offices which do not look like business offices, but like colonial Williamsburg interiors.

The unique offices, probably unequalled in the South for beauty, were completed this month by Security Trust Company of Florida in Miami's Shoreland Building. From the white wooden Georgian pediment over the entrance to the goose quill pen on President Oscar F. Miller's desk, everything is an original or a faithful handmade reproduction from colonial Williamsburg, which has become a symbol of the finest in architecture, furnishings and living.

The idea of reproducing a colonial setting for business offices was hatched by Lindsey Hopkins, Jr., a member of the Security Trust Board. It has fermented in his mind since college days in Virginia when he was considering architecture as a profession. Hopkins believes the Williamsburg atmosphere unequalled for charm and character.

Considerable research and study went into Security Trust's Williamsburg suite. Miller and Hopkins called in Benson F. Tigner, nationally known decorator, to do the interiors, and the offices are tastefully furnished in Chippendale, Sheraton and Hepplewhite. Additional working space has been provided for the Security Trust staff.

The colonial suite consists of the entrance foyer, reception room, conference library and three executive offices. Each of the executive offices has been done in a traditional Williamsburg color.

Security Trust is a Florida institution dedicated to handling personal estates and serves as executor, trustee and administrator.

The part that Florida Airways plays in relaying mail in Florida has become very important. Mail pounds in April 1947 totaled 9,134 while a year later the amount climbed to 14,936 pounds.

The Annual Fall Meeting of the Florida Press Association will be held at Mount Dora, it was announced this week by president Loyal Frisbie. Dates for the meeting were announced as November 26, 27 and 29.

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STATEMENT OF CONDITION AS OF

JUNE 30, 1948
COMPTROLLER'S CALL

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$ 4,502,401.73
Overdrafts	136.24
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	295,084.17
Federal Reserve Bank Stock	25,500.00
Other Resources	19,415.47
U. S. Government Obligations	\$18,216,100.98
Other Marketable Bonds	455,342.13
Cash and Due From Banks	5,323,969.23
TOTAL	\$28,837,949.95

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 200,000.00
Surplus	700,000.00
Undivided Profits	119,456.09
Reserves	207,623.60
Deposits	27,610,870.26
TOTAL	\$28,837,949.95

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Works Diligently For Flood Control

HON. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND, Florida's Junior United States Senator, has been an ardent supporter of Florida's Flood Control ever since inception of the plan. During the days that the Polk County Statesman served in the Florida State Senate he was ever alert to the needs of such a plan. Then, when he was elevated by the citizenry to the governorship he continued his efforts in behalf of such a plan. Later as United States Senator, Bartow's leading citizen has "gone down the line" in behalf of flood control.

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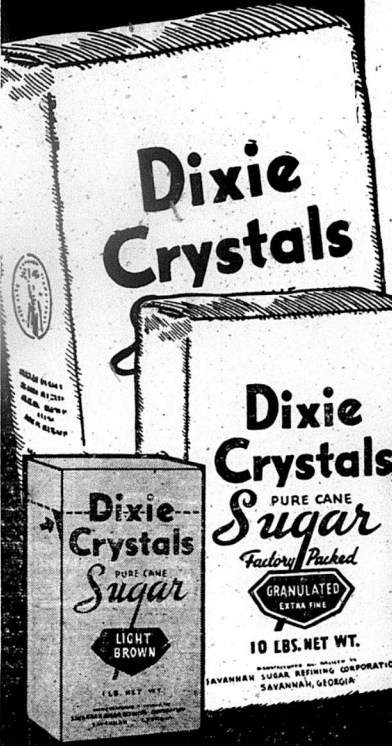
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Gadgets To Measure Hurricane's Speeds

Gadgets in Lake Okeechobee will go to work to chart the power of any hurricane that may come along.

They will keep a record of how fast the wind blows, the kind of waves it lashes up and how much the lake level is raised by hurricane rains.

Work being done on the hurricane recording stations in the big lake was described recently by Harold A. Scott of the Jacksonville office of the Army Engineers.

He said Col. Willis E. Teale, district engineer, had announced that the first of the stations would be completed and inspected Thursday by Washington officials of the Army Engineers and the Weather Bureau.

Four of the devices will be mounted on Coast Guard light towers dotting the lake. A fifth will be built in the center of the lake.

MEASURE SURFACE

"They will record actual surface conditions of the lake during a hurricane," Scott explained.

"From these records we hope to be able to predict the maximum

possible hurricane tides on the lake and prove the adequacy of the existing levees."

Army Engineers built the levees after hurricanes in 1926 and 1928 washed water from Lake Okeechobee over the low south rim, drowning 2,800 persons.

Better control of the lake is part of the Army Engineers' \$208,000,000 project for flood control in Central and South Florida.

Scott came to Miami to explain this project to the Dade County Bar association. About 200 members and guests heard his talk at a luncheon Monday at the Columbus hotel.

OUTLET WORK DONE

He told of work now being done with a \$1,600,000 federal fund to widen and deepen the St. Lucie canal. It runs from Lake Okeechobee to Stuart. Scott explained how this work, and improvements to the Caloosahatchee river running from the lake to Fort Myers, will let more water from the lake run out faster in wet seasons.

The lawyers also hear how new levees will wall out flood waters from the cities along the East

Coast and the rich farm land south of Lake Okeechobee.

Scott described the dikes, spillways, pumps and other works planned to guard against droughts as well as floods in the 15,000 square miles from Orlando to Florida City.

The speaker noted that Congress last June authorized—without an appropriation—a \$16,300,000 federal fund to start the work. The act requires local interests to put up \$3,700,000 for a total of \$20,000,000.

Raising the local share is a

problem for local interests, Scott said.

"No doubt many of you," he told the lawyers, "will be called upon to offer advice and give services on how to obtain the local contribution."

Future progress of the project, he said, will depend equally on appropriations from Congress and on prompt action by local interests to do their part.

Scott expressed confidence that "every problem connected with this plan can be worked out by co-operation among legislators,

local interests and landowners."

A caucus of the Florida house of representatives at Tampa this summer asked for appointment of a committee to draft bills so the 1949 legislature can do what is necessary to start work on the flood control project. — Miami Herald.

Early Florida settlers located on the East Coast. They camped on the Coastal Ridge between the Swamp—the Everglades—and the Atlantic Ocean.

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Big Increase In Rural Lines

"Growing with the Glades . . . Helping the Glades Grow" might well describe Florida Power & Light Company's success in building rural electrification lines in the Glades district.

While making electricity one of the biggest BARGAINS one can buy and while making it PLENTIFUL, too, the company since 1935 has extended its rural lines in this area by the amazing amount of 508 percent! Here are the figures which show how the company has built lines to extend benefits of service to farms, rural homes, rural industries in the Glades:

Year	Total Miles Rural Lines in Glades
1935	21.30 miles
1940	33.32 miles
1945	80.46 miles
1946	124.83 miles
1947	129.55 miles

The above figures show that, since 1935, Florida Power & Light Company has built more than 108 miles of rural lines here. These figures are exclusively "rural"; they do NOT include electric lines within city limits.

F. P. & L. Co.'s New Electric Plants Benefit Glades

The Glades area is benefitting directly from Florida Power & Light Company's 5-year construction program, which will cost the company over \$85,000,000.

As part of this program, Florida Power & Light Company has already built powerful, new electric generating plants at Sarasota and Riviera and has installed new, additional generators at Sanford and Miami. All of these stations pump their electricity into the company's statewide, interconnected system of lines, of which the Glades is an important part.

The company's huge construction program will require many millions of dollars of new money that will have to be obtained by selling bonds and other securities. It must maintain a sound financial position in order to do this.

Its 1947 Annual Report shows that its cost of doing business has increased sharply since before the war. The inflation clause in bills has helped offset some of this increased cost, enabling the company to maintain a sound financial position.

The report, however, points out that "despite increases in cost of everything we buy, our rates, even with the temporary inflation adjustment added, are LOWER than they were ten years ago."

New projects that will require huge investments on the part of the company are the new 72,000-kilowatt plant at Cutler and expansion of its new Riviera station to almost double its present size, making it the company's most powerful station, with a total of 94,000 kilowatts.

Furthermore, the company only recently ordered equipment for still another 44,000-kilowatt station for delivery in 1951, to be located wherever Florida's growth requires.

Huge Jump In Electric Users

Someone has aptly said that "the measure of a community's growth is the increase in the number of its people who enjoy the benefits of electricity." With this as a gauge, it appears that the Glades district has grown swiftly, for, since 1929, Florida Power & Light Company has built lines and extended electric service to an additional 3,078 customers!

That's an increase of over 1068 percent.

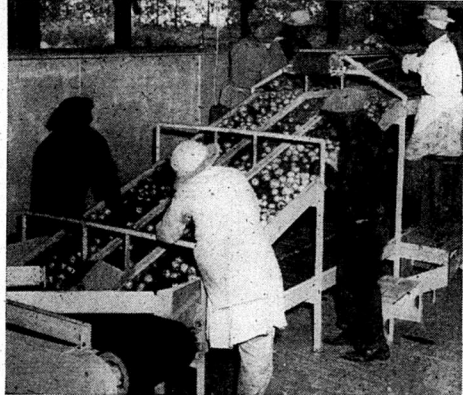
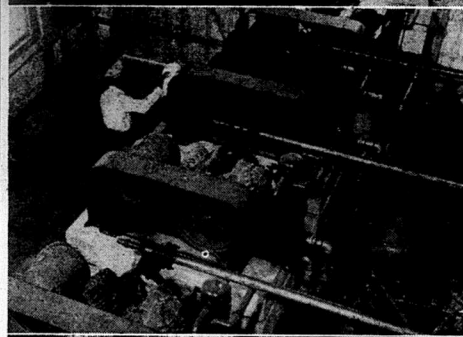
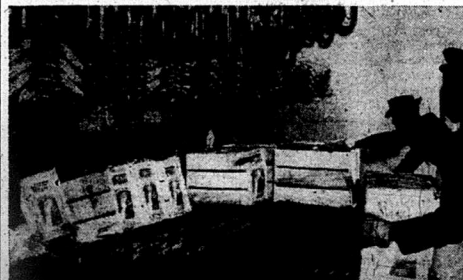
It indicates the company's desire to make electricity, not only cheap, but also plentiful and available to all.

Here are the official figures showing how Florida Power & Light Company has made electricity available to an increasing number of people in the Glades:

Month & Year	Total Customers
June 1929	288
June 1933	502
June 1938	1293
June 1943	1864
June 1948	3366

Expansion Of Electric Facilities Has Kept Pace With Glades Growth

Electricity At Work



"SUNSHINE SERVICE" saves labor and does the job faster as shown in these photos of Glades plants. Top: crates of celery enter a pre-cooler. Electric motors run the conveyors and compress the Freon which drops pre-cooler temperature almost to freezing. Center photo: Electricity is flexible and efficient. Any number of these 5 electrically-powered compressors will run automatically as needed to maintain pre-cooler at a low, fixed temperature. Bottom photo: Electrically-powered machine washes and scrubs potatoes, dips them in a fungicide, dries them with infra-red rays and purifies them with ultra-violet rays.

Wealth Of Glades Shown By Figures

In serving the Glades, Florida Power & Light Company is serving an area which is rich in land and products, according to P. P. deMoya, company district manager, who cites figures to show the area's wealth.

According to the last Federal census, in 1945, there were 1,139 farms in Palm Beach County, which comprises most of the Glades area.

These farms cover approximately 142,000 acres. Together with buildings and farm machinery, this fertile land, in 1945, was worth \$20,591,113.

All farm products, including livestock, sold or used by farm households in Palm Beach County in 1945, amounted to the amazing sum of \$15,760,832!

The Glades area, rich in land

and products, is on an upswing which points to production of even greater wealth for its people.

AUTOMATIC SWITCHES

Huge switches, which automatically open and close when lightning strikes the line or other interference occurs, are maintained by Florida Power & Light Company at the northern and southern ends of its Glades transmission line.

Described as being "almost like a human brain," the big switches open and close so quickly that interruptions in electricity to lights is barely perceptible to the eye.

Long classified as a "vegetable-farming area," the bustling Glades district with its more than 25,000 inhabitants, finds itself rapidly becoming an "industrial area" with its fertile acres studded by mushrooming plants designed to process and pack its bountiful and varied products.

With its industrial plants increasing in numbers, the

Glades Gets Power From 2 Directions

Because of a half-million dollar, 66,000-volt transmission line constructed by Florida Power & Light Company, the Glades can now draw electricity from either of two directions, and therefore has "double power-protection".

The Glades were first served by a transmission line from the north reaching as far south as Belle Glade.

In 1945 Florida Power & Light Company began construction of 62 miles of "high line" which linked the company's powerful, 90,000-kilowatt generating station near Ft. Lauderdale with the line at Belle Glade.

With the completion of the new line on Feb. 1, 1946, the Glades began receiving its electricity from a "loop of power". Should one part of the loop be broken by storm or accident, the Glades will receive electricity from the other direction.

Meet "Pete"



Inspecting a 60-horsepower electric motor, used for pumping water in a Glades 1,000-acre irrigation project, is Peter Paul deMoya, better known to hundreds of friends in the Glades area as "Pete".

Besides handling his responsibilities as Glades district manager for Florida Power & Light Company, "Pete" has worked energetically for the development of his area. His leadership has resulted in his election and appointment to more offices than can be listed in this limited space.

Some, but not all, of his offices are: president, Pahokee Rotary Club, 1947; President, Palm Beach County Resources Development Board, 1944-45; director, West Palm Beach Music Assoc., 1948; chairman, Federal Rent Control Advisory Board, 1948. "Pete" also is an Elk and a 32-degree Mason.

Company Radio Speeds Repairs

Quick response to customers' calls is assured by Florida Power & Light Company's shortwave radio station WDOX at Pahokee, which can exchange messages with any of the company's radio-equipped vehicles in this district. Customers need only report their trouble by telephone to the company's offices at Pahokee or Belle Glade. The information is reported immediately to Station WDOX whose dispatcher directs a company truck, by radio, to the trouble spot.

One of Florida Power & Light Company's 18 fixed stations located at strategic points throughout Florida, Station WDOX has power of 250 watts and can "talk" to other company stations within 60 miles.

Installation of the radio network was accomplished solely to improve service to customers.

Glades also finds its beef cattle eclipsing the 15,000 mark due in large part to pasturage from a new strain of St. Augustine grass and the development of "Big Joe" corn, yielding up to 115 bushels per acre and providing a rich finishing feed.

In the Glades area there are more than a score of plants where extremely modern mechanical methods are employed to clean, grade and pack vegetables. There are still other plants where, in addition, elaborate and costly equipment is used to pre-cool vegetables for shipment to distant markets.

Included among the latter group are such plants as Florida Pre-Cooling Co., S. M. Jones & Co., Everglades Growers' Co-Operative, W. G. Hull, Harold Rabin Co., Belle Glade Farmers' Co-Operative, Florida Food Products and South Bay Growers, Inc.

Among other processors are Stokely Foods, Inc., canners and quick-freezers of beans, and Okeelanta Sugar Co-Operative, producer of "Florican Crystals" brand sugar.

The Glades, also, has its pioneers—plants which turn out new and urgently needed products. Trail blazers in grinding corn and dehydrating it, to produce a feed-stuff which will not spoil, include Everglades Produce Co., Vegetable By-Products Co., and H. B. Lott.

Plants which are processing ramie include Newport Industries, Inc., and Peter J. Schweitzer Inc. Back of the whirling and clanking machines in these plants is power . . . and, in the main, power is electricity.

Since 1927-28, when Pahokee and Belle Glade, respectively, joined the Florida Power & Light Company system, electric facilities in the Glades district have been expanded steadily, always ahead of and in position to help the Glades grow.

Florida Power & Light Company expanded its electric transmission and distribution lines rapidly as shown by figures on this page.

To generate electricity for the Glades, Florida Power & Light Company, as early as 1928, built a 160-kilowatt plant at Pahokee. At Belle Glade, in 1929, it built a 76-kilowatt generating plant, which is still available for use. Florida Power & Light Company enlarged the Pahokee plant in 1931, and again in 1934, to assure ample power for the Glades' growth. This 160-kilowatt plant is still available for use.

In order to link the Glades area with its statewide transmission system, Florida Power & Light Company, in 1937, completed a 66,000-volt line, reaching 40 miles from Okeechobee in the north, southward to Pahokee. It made available to the Glades the electricity from the company's larger "base-load" generating stations.

Later the line was built south to Belle Glade. In 1946, Florida Power & Light Company built the "missing link" which connected Belle Glade with its big Lauderdale generating station, and threw a loop of power through the entire Glades area.

The land in the Everglades is the richest the world has ever known. It has yielded untold millions of profit.

Trouble trucks no longer have to return to headquarters for directions after each trip. Usually on patrol, they frequently are near the trouble and can reach it quickly. Also, radio permits the troubleman to "cover" a wider area.

Parents-Teachers Of Canal Point In 1st Regular Meet

The Canal Point Parent-Teacher Association held its first meeting of the school year in the school auditorium Monday night with Mrs. D. L. Friend, president, presiding.

Mrs. Friend named chairman of standing committees as follows: Mrs. J. W. Repper, hospitality; Mrs. Marvel Griffith, child welfare; Mrs. Wilma "Lence", lunch room and publicity; Mrs. R. T. Smith, membership; D. L. Friend, program and D. L. Hooks, finance.

Room mothers for the new school year were appointed as follows: First grade, Mrs. Oscar

Chastain and Mrs. R. T. Smith; second, Mrs. J. W. Repper and Mrs. Boyd Vorhees; third, Mrs. M. Pride and Mrs. Joe Edenfield; fourth, Mrs. Melvyn Pugh and Mrs. W. R. Shackford; fifth, Mrs. E. E. Connors and Mrs. O. J. Reeves; sixth, Mrs. R. Stokes and Mrs. J. P. Parker.

Plans were made to send local delegates to the State PTA Convention to be held in West Palm Beach Nov. 9-11. A report on the PTA school of instruction held recently in West Palm Beach was made by Mrs. Vorhees who attended the school with Mrs. Connors.

Mrs. E. E. Connors was appointed Girls 4-H Club leader and Boyd Vorhees, cubmaster of the Canal Point Cub Pack for the coming year. Mrs. D. L. Friend was named chairman of the Canal Point Hall, the new Carnival committee and Mrs. Vorhees was placed in charge of Christmas greeting card sales to raise PTA funds. It was announced the Canal Point PTA will co-operate with the County Mobile Unit when it arrives here for chest X-ray pictures of all persons. The monthly attendance award and banner was won by Mrs. Vivian Mercer's sixth grade room.

On the program and reception for teachers, with D. L. Friend, program chairman, in charge, poems in tribute to the teachers were read by Mr. and Mrs. Friend and Mrs. Vorhees. A vocal solo was sung by Ada Tillman, accompanied at the piano by Dellona Jones. Carmen Salvatore, North Glades member of the County School Board, gave a talk on "County School Policies."

The welcome address to the teachers was delivered by Paul Rardin who also talked on "Health in Palm Beach County." Hankies and sachets were presented by PTA as gifts to the teachers. Refreshments of sandwiches, cookies and punch were served in the school cafeteria which was decorated with cut flowers for the affair. Hostesses were Mrs. J. W. Repper, Mrs. R. T. Smith, Mrs. Hattie Dixon and Mrs. Joe Edenfield.

Andrew Culberson Called By Death

Andrew Jefferson Culberson, 77, died Tuesday at his home in Pahokee. A retired baker, he came to Pahokee from Plant City in 1935.

Survivors include his wife Mrs. Ada Culberson; three daughters, Mrs. Allie Batchelor, Mrs. W. O. Stamps, and Mrs. Rosa Curlee; four sons, William P., Andrew E., Robert H. and Wyley Emory. A. I. live in Pahokee.

Mr. Culberson was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, Okeechobee.

Funeral services will be announced by the Berry Funeral Home.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Acts of Congress of August 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933. Of The Everglades News published weekly at Canal Point, Florida for Oct. 1, 1943.

State of Florida

County of Palm Beach

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Paul Rardin, who, having been duly sworn according to law, depose and say that he is editor and owner of The Everglades News and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to-wit:

That the name and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher: Paul Rardin, Canal Point, Florida.
Editor: Paul Rardin, Canal Point, Florida.

That the owner is Paul Rardin, Canal Point, Florida.
That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: NONE.
That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is 816.

Paul Rardin,
Editor and Owner.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1943.
(Notary Public Seal)

Harold Rosenberg
My Commission Expires Aug. 15, 1952.

Legion Joins Move To Have Weather Bureau In Glades

The movement to have a year-round weather station established in the Glades area received the full support of Fred and Percy Mansfield Post 60 by unanimous vote at a post meeting in the woman's clubhouse Monday night. The adjutant was instructed to write a letter to the Hon. Dwight L. Rogers urging immediate action.

Plans were made to send a sizeable mootcade to Lake Worth Monday night to take part in the mass meeting of Legionnaires of the district honoring National Commander O'Neil who will be guest speaker. The members and cars will assemble in front of the Lions Hall at 6:30 p. m. to form the motorcade.

The large "Lair Field—Home of the Pahokee Blue Devils" signs, donated to the school by Post 90, have been erected at the two gates at Lair Field, according to a report by J. W. Mullis and David Bleech, members of the committee in charge. Additional materials are needed, however, before the signs can be completed, they said.

A resolution was passed to have Post 90 representatives appear before the Pahokee City Council at the next council meeting to urge immediate action on the proposed monument to be erected in the city park in memory of veterans who died in World War I and II.

Commander James A. Stafford announced Post 90 will be represented by a large delegation at the American Legion National Convention in Miami Oct. 19-21. He

also announced that the next post meeting will be a special meeting, the date to be set later.

Edwin Rice and Gene Pickren were welcomed as new members. The \$57 jackpot was won by Bert Carlton.

Prior to the meeting the Legionnaires were entertained at a supper given by members of the Aux-

iliary with Rev. A. J. Lively acting as master of ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Parker had as a guest this week his sister, Mrs. Moye, of Georgia. Mrs. Moye was accompanied home by her son, Bobby, who has been attending Pahokee Schools.

Have You Eaten At....

L O L A ' S

.... In Canal Point?

At Triangle Restaurant in the Packing House Area you will find LOLA serving the...

VERY FINEST OF GOOD FOODS!

—: Mrs. Lola McBane, Prop. :—

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West Palm Beach

Classified Ads

FOR SALE: New and used Willys Jeeps. Walter Ashley, Garage in Belle Glade, Phone 126. J11ch

SEPTIC tanks and grease traps cleaned and repaired. Phone 3872, Bob Douthit, Pahokee. M17c

WELL DRILLING: See Bob Douthit, Pahokee, Fla., Phone 3872. July 16ch

FOR SALE: 7 Unit Apartment House, completely furnished, interior freshly painted, this is a good buy. Call 7143 or 2181, Velva I. Elliott, Reg. Real Estate Broker. St-S10tf

FOR SALE: 6 room house within one block of Pahokee Postoffice, this house needs repairs and is being sold at a bargain. Call 7143 or 2181, Velva I. Elliott, Reg. Real Estate Broker. St-S10tf

FOR SALE: 2 lake front lots over 100 feet frontage on main highway. Call 7143 or 2181, Velva I. Elliott, Reg. Real Estate Broker. St-S10tf

MATTRESSES RENOVATED and made to your order; We are back in business after a fire and have all new equipment—Glades Mercantile, Box 325, Pahokee, Phone 4171. K-Oct-8c

SALEMAN: For all white industrial debt, good guaranteed salary and liberal commission, debit in Glades area, must be permanent resident with car. Call West Palm Beach 2-3295 Collect if interested. 2t-K-Oct 1 p

FOR RENT: House with 3 bedrooms and two baths at Port Mayaca. Phone 2741. K-Oct22-ch

FOR RENT: Dragging by hour or on contract, W. J. Adams, Phone 638, Pahokee. K-Oct. 8 2tp

FOUND: Fishing tackle box on St. Lucie on Labor Day 1948. Owner may have same by identifying and paying for this ad. Phone Pahokee 4441.

FOR THE INFINITESIMAL sum of \$137.50 cash you can buy a good running 1930 Model A. See Paul Rardin at The Everglades News office in Canal Point or Phone Pahokee 2661. If you are mechanically inclined you can sell a zillion dollars worth of parts from this wonderful piece of rolling stock.

Births

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Folds of Sanford announce the birth of a daughter on Oct. 6. Mrs. Folds is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Homer J. Clause of Pahokee.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Davis of Pahokee announce the birth of a son, Henry Richard, at the Everglades Memorial Hospital on Oct. 3. Mrs. Davis, the former Fraulein Gretl Bleichschmidt, recently arrived in this country from Germany to join her husband in Pahokee.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. W. Dover (Marian Teeters) of Canal Point, announce the birth of a daughter, Phyllis Maxine, at the Everglades Memorial Hospital on Oct. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Weaver (Helen May Rich) of Clewiston announce the birth of a son, Timothy Jerrold, at the Everglades Memorial Hospital on Oct. 4.

Canal Point To Have Own Halloween Party

Canal Point children, who have joined Pahokee children on Lair Field for public Halloween parties in the past few years, will have their own Halloween party on the Canal Point school grounds this year. It was announced at the Canal Point PTA meeting Monday night. The distance children of Canal Point have to travel to reach the party in Pahokee makes it impossible for some of the smaller ones to attend and this was given as the reason for the change in policy by PTA, sponsor of the party.

Mrs. D. R. Haall has been named by PTA as general chairman in charge of arrangements for the Canal Point - Halloween party which will be held the last of the month, probably the night of Saturday, Oct. 30, since Halloween falls on Sunday this year.

For the judging of costumes and awarding of prizes the children will be divided into four groups: first and second grades, third and fourth, fifth and sixth, and pre-school age children. Four cash prizes will be awarded to children of each group, one each for the prettiest, the funniest, the most original and the most typical Halloween costumes. For a child to be eligible for a prize he or she must be masked.

Sunday Service Will Be Broadcast WSWN

This Sunday morning's service at the First Baptist Church of Pahokee will be broadcast over WSWN. The request number, "The Holy City," will be sung by Mrs. C. A. Moberg with Rev. Moberg as the accompanist. It is requested that as many members of the adult and youth choirs as possible be present. This will be Rev. Moberg's last sermon over the air.

It might be of interest to some that plans for a weekly broadcast over one of the Miami stations are in the making, similar to the "Good Cheer Broadcast," of several years ago. Rev. Moberg will assist in revival services next week at the Flagler Street Baptist Church, Rev. Harold Davidson, Pastor. He will be in his pulpit Oct. 17th.

Pahokee PTA Will Meet Monday Nite

The Pahokee Parent-Teacher Association will conduct its October meeting in the high school auditorium Monday, Oct. 11, at 8 p. m. Mrs. G. Lawton Sims, program chairman, will present a program on "Home, School and Community Service" and Mrs. D. W. Cunningham, president, will preside at the business session. The meeting will be preceded by an executive board session at 7 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Knight and son left this week for a visit in Alabama.

First Real Test Of Season For Alley Team Comes Tonite

When the Lake Worth Trojans invade Lair Field at 8:15 tonight for a conference game with the Pahokee Blue Devils, the local eleven will get its first real test of the season.

Pahokee had little trouble in running up big scores to blank St. Theresa and Gesu on the local gridiron but the battle with the Trojans is expected by Coach Clyde Alley to be plenty tough even though Lake Worth has yet to win a game, dropping two in succession to Fort Pierce and Ponce de Leon. The Trojans displayed their power last week when Force was barely able to eke out a one-point 7 to 6 victory.

Last Friday the Blue Devils unleashed a medley of aerial and running attacks to smother Gesu of Miami, 38 to 0. Julian Snyder started the scoring spree early in the first quarter following a Pahokee march of 29 yards when he went around right end from the two-yard line for a touchdown, then Joe Carr passed to Snyder for the point. Later in the first period the Blue Devils moved from their own 29 to the Gesu 45 where Carr broke through on a quarterback sneak to score. Hueston Connell made two touchdowns in the second period, the first after a 45-yard run and the second near the end of the half when he went around right end from the Gesu 2. In the third stanza Connell raced 55 yards for his third touchdown.

In the final quarter Coach Alley let his second string men show their stuff. After letting the Crusaders push them around at the start the subs stiffened and did some pushing of their own. Snyder scored through center from the Gesu three following a 65-yard drive and Stanley Hooks, second string back sped around right end for the point. The second stringers had brought the ball from their own 40 and were threatening to score again on the Gesu 9 as the game ended.

Stormy weather interfered with Blue Devil practice early in the week. After a hard scrimmage Wednesday afternoon Coaches Alley and Howard allowed their team to taper off with light drills Thursday. Defensive tactics against anticipated running attacks of Trojan Backs Eugene Bie and Bob Barnes were stressed in practice.

Pahokee and Lake Worth, traditional gridiron rivals, always display their best brand of football against each other. Will Trojan defenses be able to stifle the pigskin fireworks being set off this season by the Blue Devils' three explosive backs, Joe Carr, Julian Snyder and Hueston Connell? A large crowd is expected at Lair Field tonight to see the answer.

League Branch Will Meet Tuesday Night

The Everglades branch of the National League of Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors will hold its first meeting of the fall season at the Glades Club next Tuesday night—Oct. 12. The meeting is scheduled for 8 p. m. Plans will be made for the annual fall party and election of officers for the coming vegetable season. All members of the branch are urged to be present next Tuesday night.

James W. Vann was elected president of the Pahokee First Methodist Men's Bible Class at the annual rally day meeting Sunday morning. Other officers chosen were Manning I. Keen, vice president, and John D. Rogers, secretary-treasurer. R. B. Mackey and L. Collins were named on the class welcoming committee for Oct. 11. Rev. C. T. Howes is teacher of the class which was organized two years ago and has an average attendance of 50.

Miss Batchelor Will Undergo Treatment

Miss Arlene, daughter of Mrs. Ollie Batchelor, entered Jackson Memorial hospital last week to undergo treatment for after effects of polio which she suffered several years ago. She will be confined to the hospital in a cast for several months after which she will undergo an operation. In case her friends wish to drop her a card her address is: Miss Arlene Batchelor, Room 1104, Jackson Memorial, Miami, Fla.

Personal

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Guthrie and children of Miami spent the weekend in Pahokee with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Guthrie. They were accompanied to Pahokee by his sister, Mrs. Bose Levins, who was a visitor in Miami for one week.

Elizabeth Enecks is ill at her home in Pahokee this week.

Charles Hickerson, Nashville, Tenn., has arrived here for a visit with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hickerson, before attending school in Miami.

Mrs. W. H. Jones is ill at her home on Canal Point Road this week.

Mrs. H. J. Clause and grandchildren, Jack Stanley and Gray Folds, left Tuesday for a visit with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Folds, in Sanford.

Mrs. James A. Stafford and daughter left this week for a visit with her parents in Montgomery, West Va.

Mrs. Bill Acree has returned from Lakeland where she was called recently by the death of her father, J. M. Padgett, 79, who died at his home there on Sep. 27.

Mrs. Ednie Smith of Fort Myers is the house guest of her nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Snyder in Pahokee.

Mrs. Morris Baxter and Mrs. Thomas Handley and children left Monday for a visit with Mr. Handley's parents in MacClenny, Fla.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald (Baldy) Adams and children have moved from Pahokee to Delray Beach where they will make their home. Mr. Adams will be engaged in farming in that area.

The Pahokee Woman's Club is planning to sponsor the opening and operation of a Teenage Recreation Center for the Pahokee-Canal Point area in the near future, according to plans announced by Mrs. Manning I. Keen, new chairman of youth conservation and character building.

Miss Nell Dunaway has returned from a month's visit with her sisters, Miss Sara Dunaway and

Mrs. Grace Van Landingham, in Valdosta, Ga.

Miss Helen Stokes has returned to Jacksonville after spending the week-end with her sister, Billie Nell and Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Stokes of Canal Point.

Cinematic Chatter

By Malcolm Millar

There's nothing you can't get . . . if you wish hard enough, for it . . . even Cornel Wilde. Well, at any rate, that's what Ginger Rogers finds out in the all-together romantic comedy "It Had To Be You," which will bow onto the screen of the Prince Theatre, in Pahokee, this Sunday and Monday with Ginger Rogers and Cornel Wilde the stars, with Percy Warham, Spring Byington and Ron Randall pitching a fine game of excellent support.

There is no argument about it . . . This is one of the funniest shows you have seen locally in some time. In fair tests, over the United States, it has been established that this picture registers snickers each second and belly laughs each minute of its screening. It has a top story, the cast is the last word in artistic talent and the direction is home run . . . For all of these reasons I can safely recommend this picture for you and know you will like it. See you at the movie—Mal.

LAKE LIQUORS

(PACKAGE STORE)

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Pahokee, Florida

ANNOUNCES

Its Opening Friday, October 8, and wishes the public to know, that we are proud to become a part of the community of Pahokee; and because of the high standards set by Lake Liquors in conducting its business, we trust that Pahokee will be proud of us.

An Introductory Offer Friday & Saturday, Oct 8-9

FREE AS A GIFT

Each Customer Will Have The Privilege Of Selecting Their Favorite Brand of Nationally Advertised Whiskey

A Few Of Our Cut Rate Prices

SEAGRAM'S, V. O.	5th.	\$5.54
Paul Jones	5th.	Pt. 1/2Pt.
Mount Vernon	\$3.65	\$2.30 \$1.18
Gallagher & Burton (Black Label)	\$3.60	\$2.25 \$1.15
Cream Of Kentucky	\$3.68	\$2.32 \$1.19
Cairstairs White Seal	\$3.69	\$2.32 \$1.19
Corby's Reserve	\$3.68	\$2.32 \$1.19
Old Thompson	\$3.75	\$2.35 \$1.20
	\$3.65	\$2.30 \$1.17

SPECIAL

GIN, 100% Grain Spirits	5th.	\$2.75
WINE, 20% Alcohol	5th.	.69

"Dad" Fisher, Manager

THE UNITED STATES SUGAR CORPORATION

Congratulates Mr. Paul Rardin, Owner and Publisher of The Everglades News, On The Production of a Special Issue of So Much Public Interest

We supported Senator Holland in his presentation of the use of the Twenty-million-dollar Authorization of the Plan, outlining the following work:

- (1) Better lake control; (2) a dike along the north side of the Palm Beach Canal to prevent flood waters from the north running into the mucklands along the east shore; (3) a dike protecting the coastal areas; (4) a dike along the west boundary of the farming areas to protect this area from the flood waters of the Okaloacoochee Slough.

The authorization for this work is an important accomplishment, but the landowners are still faced with serious immediate problems. The United States Sugar Corporation is a landowner in each of the sub-drainage districts on the east and south of Lake Okechobee. Representing this interest in the ownership of the land and crops, we invite the taxpayers and landowners to view the situation which confronts us in continuing the maintenance and operation of these districts for the protection of land, crops, and homes.

The districts, after various landowners' meetings, requested their legislators to amend the Governing Acts to raise the ceilings controlling the maintenance taxes for the years 1947 and 1948. This action was taken in view of the increase in the price of materials, when it was apparent that the lake had reached a high level and the surrounding land was saturated. The amendments allow-

ed an increase in maintenance taxes for those two years only, and unless this matter is taken care of in the 1949 Session, there will be a loss of revenue for operation.

A conservative estimated damage to the sub-drainage districts, collectively, is at least one and one-half million dollars, which will have to be paid for by some one, some time and in some manner. This is a subject of mutual interest to all landowners in the area.

There are other problems facing the districts: the one of greatest magnitude is the subsidence, or lowering, of the elevation of the land, which has partially destroyed the designed Plans of Reclamation. Then, again, there is the constantly advancing cost of material, labor, and fuel, which must have some consideration. As an example, the increases in costs from 1943 to 1947 are as follows:

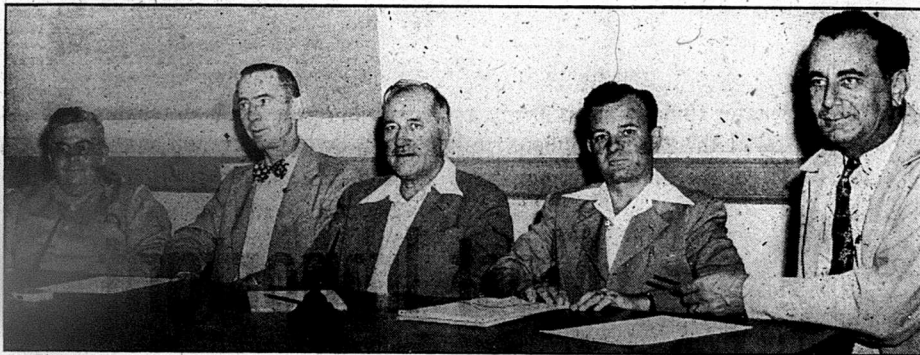
Distillate	42%
Lubricating Oil	16%
Fairbanks, Morse repair parts	22%
Common labor	25%
Dragline per hour hire	55%
Gasoline per gallon	19%

As another example, in the South Florida Conservancy District:

In 1942, the hours of pump operation were	3,901
In 1947 (storms) the hours of pump operation were	34,664

This special edition serves as a good medium to invite the attention of the landowners to the conditions facing us. As self-preservation is the first law of Nature, by united action we can meet the situation.

PALM BEACH COUNTY'S BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS



A. A. POSTON
Lake Park

CHAIRMAN C. Y. BYRD
Delray Beach

JOHN PRINCE
Lake Worth

LAKE LYTAL
W. Palm Beach

PAUL RARDIN
Canal Point

PALM BEACH COUNTY'S BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS are shown in the above picture, seated at their work table in the commission room at the courthouse in West Palm Beach. They are (left to right) A. A. Poston, Lake Park; C. Y. Byrd, Delray Beach, board chairman; John Prince, Lake Worth; Lake Lytal, West Palm Beach, and Paul Rardin, Canal Point. Following are short sketches of the individual commissioners and their accomplishments:

A. A. POSTON. Lake Park commissioner on the board. Mr. Poston was elected in 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944 for a four-year term. He is interested in development of privately owned property on the east coast. His hobby is meeting and making friends. A few accomplishments

while on the board are as follows: reduction of county indebtedness, improvement of county and state roads, approval of amendment allowing return of a portion of the gas tax to counties for road work. Mr. Poston was chairman of the board for 10 years.

C. Y. BYRD. Delray Beach commissioner on the board. Mr. Byrd is the present chairman of the board. He was elected commissioner in 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946 for a four-year term. He is a practicing attorney in his home town. His hobbies are golf, fishing and hunting. A few accomplishments are: Plans for a new jail, improvement state and county roads, new county hospital, lower taxes. Mr. Byrd served three years as vice chairman of the board.

JOHN PRINCE. Lake Worth

commissioner on the board. Mr. Prince was elected in 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, for four years. On the questionnaire given him he listed no other profession or business other than being county commissioner. His hobby is raising tropical fruits. Outstanding among accomplishments on the board is the new Lake Worth bridge, Boynton bridge, county park and airport at Lake Osborne. Mr. Prince was chairman of the board for 3½ years, being succeeded by Mr. Byrd. He is a member of the South Florida Flood Control Committee.

LAKE LYTAL. West Palm Beach commissioner on the board. Mr. Lytal was elected in 1942, 1944, and again in 1946 for a four-year term. He notes in his answer to our question of other profession or business that he "devotes entire

time to county problems." He is proud of his accomplishments in that the county was re-districted through his efforts, improved conditions of county home and children's home, obtained aid to county and city out of general road and bridge fund for improvement of streets within towns.

PAUL RARDIN. Canal Point. Glades commissioner on the board. He is proud of the fact that he has secured many miles of new county roads in the Glades, aided in bringing about reconstruction of state roads in this area, successful in getting State Road Department to take over three important county roads for maintenance, secured eight new trucks, a bulldozer and dragline for his district to use in building county roads. Rardin is owner and publisher of The Everglades News at Canal Point.

ARDENT SUPPORTERS of FLOOD CONTROL IN FLORIDA

This Board Is Working Cooperatively With State And National Groups In An Effort To Bring About A Plan That Will Solve Flood Devastation In Our Great State.

At a recent meeting of this county board on motion of Commissioner Paul Rardin a resolution was unanimously adopted setting up \$15,000.00 as Palm Beach County's share in a \$60,000.00 fund, to be matched by the Internal Improvement Board in Tallahassee with a like amount for a total of \$120,000.00 to start a preliminary survey on the Flood Control Plan. It was pointed out by the Tallahassee officials that the Federal Plan could get under way several months earlier if this money was forthcoming. The Palm Beach County amount was matched by Broward and Dade counties and the Everglades Drainage district making a total of \$60,000.00 raised in South Florida. At the time the amount was voted Commissioner Rardin, who lives in Canal Point in the Everglades on the eastern shore of Lake Okeechobee, said: "This board will look back in years to come at this action today and pronounce it the most important appropriation ever made by this group."

This Ad Inserted Through The Courtesy Of Paul Rardin At No Expense To Palm Beach County

Washington Officials To Visit Flooded Glades

Senate Group Will Visit Flood Area To See First Hand

WASHINGTON — Sen. George W. Malone (R-Nev.), chairman of a subcommittee of the Senate committee on Public Works announced that some members of his committee, together with some of the members of the full committee, will inspect the Florida flood control area, spending two days in the State Oct. 16-17.

The Senatorial group of which Sen. Spessard Holland is a member, will go direct to West Palm Beach where they will be joined by the Florida Senator.

Members of the subcommittee include Senators Malone, John L. McClellan (D-Ariz); Dennis Chavez (D-New Mexico); Edward Martin (R-Penn); John S. Cooper (R-Ky) and Holland of Florida. Other members of the full committee include Senators Chapman Revercomb (R-W. Va) chairman Harry P. Cain (R-Wash); Arthur V. Watkins (R-Utah); John J. Williams (R-Del); Sheridan Downey (D-Cal); and W. Lee O'Daniel (D-Texas).

Included in the Senatorial inspection party will be a member of the staff of the Army Chief of Engineers and the district engineer of the Florida district.

It will be remembered that while the 80th Congress authorized an advance of \$16,000,000 to complete the first phase of the \$208,000,000 flood control project, no money was appropriated by the Congress. The committee had approved a total of \$50,000,000 but the smaller sum was authorized.

To facilitate the work of the Army Engineers and to get the program started, Sen. Holland and other members of the subcommittee, on the last day of the session obtained an agreement from Chairman John Taber (R-NY), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and Senator Styles Bridges (R-NH), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, that whatever local money was expended in preliminary plans might be used to apply on the State's share or the State or local subdivisions might be reimbursed once appropriations had been made. Consequently the State of Florida, the Everglades Drainage District, Palm Beach, Broward and Dade Counties have set aside \$120,000.00 to provide for preliminary surveys.

It was the opinion of Sen. Holland that if the committee could view the Florida project on the ground they could present a stronger case to the full Public Works Committee and consequently to the Congress.

Gov. Millard Caldwell said today at Tallahassee he has wired Malone that the State Executive's office "stands ready to make available every convenience and facility for your work."

Caldwell said Malone would be aided in his survey by Col. A. G. Matthews, former U. S. engineer who is now working with the State on flood control.

School Purchases Property For Gym

Purchase of the Mrs. Lulu Barfield property as enlargement of the present Pahokee school site for \$18,000 was approved Tuesday by the county School Board.

School Board Member Carmen Salvatore described the property as consisting of two lots adjacent to the Pahokee school, having a total frontage of 130 feet on the Canal Point Road.

Ayraults placed the value at \$19,500 to \$20,000. Four houses are on the property.

The property, according to present plans, will be used as the site for a new gymnasium.

Trippodo - Guthrie

Miss Teresa Trippodo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Onofrio Trippodo of Miami, and Norwood Guthrie, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Guthrie of Pahokee, were married at the Plymouth Congregational Church, Miami, Saturday, Oct. 2, at 5:30 p. m., with Rev. David J. Davis, pastor of the church, officiating.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a white taffeta gown with full peplum skirt and court train. The square neckline of the fitted bodice was trimmed with seed pearls and the full illusion veil was held by a tiara of seed pearls and rhinestones. She carried a bouquet of white carnations and lilies of the valley centered with an orchid. Her only ornament

was a diamond cross.

The bride's attendants were Mrs. Jack Green, matron of honor, and Miss Jany Edgar, bridesmaid. Ralph Wright was Mr. Guthrie's best man. Jack Green acted as usher.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the Coral Gables Woman's Club building. After a wedding trip to Havana, Cuba, Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie will be at their home in Miami.

SPAGHETTI SUPPER

Myra Lee Cruthirds entertained at her home on Belle Glade Road with a spaghetti supper party Friday evening. Invited guests were Anna Lee Hurt, Rita Fay Hurt, Carol Snyder, Chandler McIlwain, Willard McCurdy, Tony Lively and Raymond Caruthers, Jr.

Mullis - McLarty

Mr. and Mrs. George Claude McLarty of Pahokee announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Miss Joan McLarty, to John Walter Mullis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Mullis also of Pahokee.

Miss McLarty is a graduate of Pahokee High School, Class of 1948, and while attending school served for three years as drum major for the Pahokee High School Band.

Mr. Mullis graduated from Pahokee High School in 1941 and served in the U. S. Army Air Corps for three years during the war. He is now local representative for the Equitable Life Assurance Company.

The wedding is to take place on Oct. 23 at 5:30 p. m. in the Pahokee First Methodist Church. A reception will be held at the Woman's Club building following the ceremony. Formal invitations will not be issued but friends of the couple are invited to attend both the wedding and reception.

Jasper Reed Now Located In Tampa

Jasper Reed of Pahokee, who recently graduated from Bright's Floral School in Chicago, is now located in Tampa with The Floral Shop on Nebraska Avenue. The Tampa shop serves the Latin and American trade in that city and Jasper is well satisfied with his new connection.

Most Important Motor Oil Development in 9 years!

Unique "X" Safety Factor, for first time Attacks Major Cause of Engine Wear!

Acid Action from "On and Off" Driving Now Counteracted — Engine Life Prolonged

It's not friction, as generally assumed, that causes the most engine wear!

It's Acid Action—chemical etching of engine parts that takes place in the low operating temperatures of today's "On and Off" driving!

In your short trips about town, to school, to the office, the bank—your engine is intermittently "On and Off" ... runs for brief periods of time only. Hence it seldom warms-up to efficient operating temperatures. It runs "cold." In these short "On" periods, combustion may be incomplete and partially burned fuel gases and moisture attack the smoothly polished metal surfaces chemically. It's this biting Acid Action that accounts for up to 90% of your engine's wear!

Shell Research worked all out on this problem ... developed a unique "X" safety factor to combat Acid Action. Now 2 1/2 million miles of road testing have proved conclusively that with this "X" safety factor Acid Action is effectively counteracted—engine life is prolonged.



This triumph of Shell Research—another Shell "first"—comes to you only in Shell X-100 Motor Oil. This oil, long famous for its ability to protect your engine under the stresses of sustained high speeds and extreme driving conditions, now has this added protection for every mile you drive. It is unequalled by any other motor oil, no matter its price.

Let your Shell Dealer drain, flush and refill your crankcase with Shell X-100 Motor Oil today.

It's Incomparable!

GLADES OIL COMPANY, INC.

PHONE 419

BELLE GLADE, FLORIDA

The

Established 1924

EVERGLADES News

"The Truly Distinguished Mind Prefers the Provinces"

FRIDAY

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN CANAL POINT BY PAUL RARDIN

CIRCULATING THROUGHOUT THE VAST AGRICULTURAL AREA OF PALM BEACH COUNTY

TAMING THE EVERGLADES

Explanatory Introduction.

The following is, in large part, the well known Pamphlet published by The Miami Herald and written by the very talented Jeanne Bellamy, Herald Staff Writer.

The Pamphlet, as a whole, is a most worthy compilation of Flood Control problems and should be read by everybody.

However, The Everglades News does not agree with all Miss Bellamy sets forth. We cannot, and do not, endorse the entire programme of the Army Engineers which will cost \$208,000,000.

We cannot, and do not, endorse it because it will burden our Taxpayers to the extent of over Three Million Dollars a year for the maintenance and upkeep of this colossal undertaking.

We furthermore believe that no Engineering Talent in this wide world can successfully design such a complicated and complex project without making many serious blunders which would, most likely, involve the expenditure of additional vast sums to correct.

It is all very well to talk about Two Hundred and Eight Million without provision for maintenance and up-keep and to burden Everglades Taxpayers with a permanent and ever-increasing Tax Burden which starts at over Three Million a year.

What would Flood Control accomplish if our Taxpayers are to go into Bankruptcy? They simply cannot bear the burden of Three Million a year.

The Plan herewith advocated would cost about Twenty Millions of Dollars. It might solve the entire problem. It could be carried on without the ruin of our Farmers and Business Enterprises. The Government has already approved in excess of Sixteen Million, which would leave but a few additional Million to be supplied by our already burdened Taxpayers. But it could be done.

Let us not bite off more than we can chew.

By Jeanne Bellamy—Miami Herald Staff Writer.

The great flood of 1947 may become a turning point in the history of South Florida.

Fixing blame for the flood is easy. The damage it did was due to these two facts:

1. People are living in parts of the Everglades which nature made unfit for humans.

2. Efforts made to date to change natural conditions in the Everglades have not been a success.

For 50 years, civilization has been trying to conquer the Everglades. The 1947 flood proved the Everglades remain untamed.

Since 1900, Everglades floods have killed more than 2,000 men, women and children, and ruined about \$50,000,000 worth of man's works.

What has been done in the past half-century to try to tame the Everglades has destroyed natural assets worth at least another \$50,000,000.

That's a toll of 2,000 lives and \$100,000,000.

Finishing the conquest of the Everglades will cost from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

The job can be done. This is the conclusion of men who know the problem.

The Miami Herald assigned this writer to get the facts from experts. What they said is the basis of this pamphlet on the need for water control in the Everglades.

The term "the Everglades" is used to mean all of Southeast Florida on the Atlantic westward across Lake Okeechobee and southward to a point near the town of Everglades on the Gulf of Mexico. This area contains about 5,000,000 acres of land.

As late as 1900, most of the Everglades was a marsh. Floods and droughts in the Everglades caused no suffering because nobody lived there.

Pioneers had settled along Florida's East Coast. They clustered along the coastal ridge between the Atlantic ocean and the swamp which was the Everglades.

Growth of Florida's population at the turn of the century revived the dream of "reclaiming" the Everglades. This dated to 1847 when Buckingham Smith, sent by the Secretary of War to make a general report on the Everglades, wrote that vast tracts of arable land could be opened to cultivation by digging proper canals.

People thought the whole region would be good for agriculture. They thought all that had to be done was drain off the water and cover the dry ground with farms, cattle ranches, houses and towns. Nobody really knew the truth about the Everglades then.

So, in 1907, work began on the dream. Within a few years, a whole flotilla of dredges was at work, gashing 16 canals across the flat marsh toward the ocean.

The price of land in the Everglades jumped from 25 cents an acre to \$15, then \$200. In 1909, there were only about a dozen landowners in the Everglades. By 1911, there were 15,000.

Warnings were raised almost from the start.

The state's chief drainage engineer predicted in 1911 that land surface height of the deep muck would fall as much as 18 inches after drainage. He said it would be necessary to hoard water once the Everglades were drained to a point, two and a half feet, below the surface of the land.

"In my opinion," wrote a Florida governor in the same year, "too many canals cannot be cut from the Everglades, the Atlantic ocean or the Gulf of Mexico. Every little natural outlet ought to be extended into the Glades as soon as our financial resources are in condition to permit."

The United States Department of Agriculture in 1915 made a survey of soil along the North New River canal, then newly cut from Fort Lauderdale toward Lake Okeechobee. The report said control would be needed for water

levels in the canals to keep the land fit for farming. It also doubted the agricultural value of much of the soil. It questioned whether the soil could produce enough to justify the high prices then being charged for it.

This report was received with howls of rage. Real estate promoters sponsored public indignation meetings at Fort Lauderdale, and all available copies of the report were burned.

The canal digging went on.

A few technical men heeded the warnings. Elaborate plans were drafted for control works in the canals. Sixteen locks were installed in seven of the canals. Some of these locks were taken out later.

By the time of the Florida land boom of 1925-26, almost 435 miles of main canals had been dredged at a cost of nearly \$15,000,000. The 16 locks cost \$2,000,000 more.

The boom burst. Three years later, the national depression struck. There was no more money for canal digging. There was no money for locks and dams to store water in the Everglades in time of drought. There wasn't even enough money to clean the canals of silt and hydrants which moved in to clog them.

Meantime, in 1926 and again in 1928, hurricane had hit Lake Okeechobee. The northeast fury of both storms pushed water from the shallow lake over its low southern banks. Tons of water gushed over the land. More than 2,000 persons were drowned in 1928.

The federal government stepped in. Army Engineers built a levee 68 miles long around the southern rim of the lake, which is the second largest body of fresh water entirely within the United States. (The largest: Lake Michigan.)

The government levee is from 180 to 740 feet wide at its base and rises to a peak 34½ feet above sea level. It halted overflow from the lake into the Everglades. The lake's only important outlets became the canals running east to Stuart on the Atlantic and west to Fort Myers on the Gulf.

The menace from Lake Okeechobee was ended. But the rest of the Everglades continued to suffer from the ages-old extremes: too much water or too little.

Every summer may be a time of flood in the Everglades. Every winter may bring drought.

Some years, or series of years, bring too much rain, others too little. No formula has been found for predicting when these long-range floods or droughts will come.

To be usable by man, the Everglades must be forced—against its nature—to keep about the same quantity of water all the time. The region must be drained in flood time, irrigated in drought.

Experience of the past 50 years has proved that drainage alone does as much harm as good. Unchecked drainage has left the rich soil parched in dry seasons. In such times, the land has become a

dust bowl, and fire has consumed untold acres of the peat-like soil.

Drainage also has lowered the water table in the Everglades so that the seaward push of fresh water in the ground has not been strong enough to hold back the massive thrust of the ocean. The sea has crept into the rock along the coastline, salting wells which supply the cities and those which irrigate groves and farms.

The easy solution, of course, would have been to leave the Everglades as nature formed them. Yet to do so would have deprived mankind of thousands of acres of rich land and of the chance to enlarge cities in a region which has one of the best climates in the world.

It's impossible now to let the Everglades go back to their natural state. Drainage has upset their original pattern.

Besides, too much human effort and treasure have been staked on the usability of the Everglades. Homes and vast agricultural enterprises have been built there. The coastal cities have spread westward, down over the coastal ridge which is the eastern rim of the marsh, into the low fringes of the Everglades basin. It was these western suburbs which suffered most acutely in the 1947 flood.

Until drainage began, water in the Everglades followed this pattern:

Rains over Central Florida fed lakes and streams on the plains which slope southward from Orlando in Orange county. Largest of the streams there is the Kissimmee river. It flows into Lake Okeechobee.

Like a trout pool in a mountain brook, Lake Okeechobee held much of the water descending from the north.

The Everglades south of the lake are lower than the water in the lake when it is full. So the overflow used to spill southward through and over deep muck into the huge flat marsh which is the Everglades basin. It curves southeast from the lake, then southwest sloping almost imperceptibly to sea level near Cape Sable. Rains falling on the marsh brought more water.

Before drainage, the whole Everglades basin was, flooded often. It also suffered from droughts. Layers of ash in the muck tell of prehistoric droughts which let fire burn the muck itself.

This muck was formed by centuries of growth and decay of plant life in the marsh. It is the largest body of organic soil in the world. It is thick near Lake Okeechobee. Farther south, it becomes thin and virtually disappears below the Tamiami Trail.

With Few exceptions, Florida is the only wet spot in the belt encircling the globe, on the latitude of the Everglades.

This belt contains the Libyan and Egyptian deserts, the Arabian desert, the Indian desert and the Punjab, which is almost a

desert; the peninsula of Lower California, which is a desert, and the desert-like plains of northern Mexico.

It is a belt in which the sun and parching winds rapidly suck up moisture, and this extremely high rate of evaporation is what makes deserts.

But the trade winds, which blow toward Florida, are wet winds. They come from a warm region into a slightly cooler place and drop water. Florida's sub-tropic sun draws moisture from the sea on both sides of the peninsula—the Atlantic and the Gulf—to pile up rain clouds in the path of the trade winds.

All the water in the Everglades comes from rain. Threefourths of it evaporates. The deep, solid rock under the Everglades—unlike that in other places—contains no natural cisterns of water fit for man or beast.

In the south and southeastern corner of Florida, some of the rain filters through the soil into a shallow layer of porous rock like a sponge made of stone.

This layer of porous rock reaches only as far north as the latitude of Fort Lauderdale. Where this rock is, farmers in the Everglades have found that not even heavy pumping, along with dikes, dams and ditches, will control the water satisfactorily.

It's easier to control the water north of the Fort Lauderdale latitude. There the Everglades are underlain by clayey, whitgray mud and hard limestone. Little water can sink into these solid layers below the muck.

The Everglades are flat. Probably no other spot on earth of similar size is so flat as the Everglades. Floods do not run off quickly from this flat land, and it contains no deep holes big enough to store water against drought.

Since the government levee on the south shore of Lake Okeechobee, was finished about 1937, the big lake has been cut off from the rest of the Everglades. Its water has nothing to do with water conditions in the Everglades as a whole.

The canals south and east of the lake carry fresh water from the Everglades toward the Atlantic even in dry weather. Uncontrolled, these canals are too big and too many in time of drought. Even under the best operating conditions, they are too few and too small to drain off floods.

Man's ingenuity has created a new pattern of land and water in the Everglades. But it can't control the rains.

Records dating back 62 years show summer is flood time in the Everglades. At Miami, on the high eastern rim, the average yearly rainfall is 55.64 inches. Of this, only about 15 inches sprinkles the six months of winter from November through April.

All the rest—more than 43 (Continued on page 4)